هكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy early, overcast with rain later. Temp. —2-6 (28-43). LONDON: Thursday, overcast with rain. Temp. 3-8 (37-46). CHANNEL: Light. ROME: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 7-16 (36-59). FRANKFURT: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. —4-5 (25-41). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. —2-2 (28-36).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	5.00 Din.	Israel	1.5, 10.00	Norway	5.00 N.Kr.
Austria	17 S.	Italy	1000 Lire	Oman	0.650 Rials
Bahrain	0.600 Din	Jordan	400 Fils	Portugal	45 Esc.
Belgium	33 B.Fr.	Kenya	Sh. 16.00	Qatar	6.00 Riyals
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Kuwait	450 Fils	Rep. of Ireland	50 P.
Cyprus	400 Mills	Lebanon	D.3.50	Saudi Arabia	5.50 Rials
Denmark	6.00 D.Kr.	Libya	L.Din. 0.30	Spain	80 Ptas.
Egypt	85 P.	Luxembourg	33 L.Fr	Sweden	5.00 S.Kr.
Finland	5.00 F.M.	Madeira	50 Esc.	Switzerland	1.90 S.Fr.
France	4.50 F.	Malta	35 Cents	Tunisia	0.425 Din
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Morocco	5.00 Dh.	Turkey	T.L. 130.00
Great Britain	35 P.	Netherlands	2.25 Fl.	U.A.E.	6.50 Dirh
Greece	45 Drs.	Nigeria	100 K.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.85
Iran	135 Rials			Yugoslavia	35 D

No. 30,798 *** PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1982 Established 1887

22 Afrikaner MPs Reject Botha Plan For Liberalization

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — Twenty-two members of the governing National Party's parliamentary caucus rebelled Wednesday against Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's proposals to give a limited political role to some nonwhites. It was the party's biggest public split since it took office 33 years ago.

The 22 party legislators voted against a motion of confidence in Mr. Botha, and the prime minister immediately threatened them with "disciplinary action" — presumably expulsion — if they refused to reconsider.

A grim-faced Mr. Botha said outside the caucus room that 100 members voted for him, 22 voted against, and one abstained. Nineteen legislators were absent.

Mr. Botha said he told those who voted against him or abstained "that they had until next Wednesday to reconsider," and he also "undertook to take them back as full members and without rancor." The prime minister added, "If they do not, the party will exercise the necessary disciplinary action."

Increasing Threat

If the 23 rebelling members, including the one who abstained, refused to back down next week, it was considered virtually certain they would be expelled from the National Party. That would leave the party with 119 seats in the 177-member house. The Progressive Federal Party has 27 and the New Republic Party eight. The National Party won 131 seats in general elections nearly a year ago. They also hold 11 nominated seats.

This split between moderate and conservative factions in Mr. Botha's party has been an increasing threat since he became prime minister in 1978.

The conservatives, led by Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal province party leader, object to any significant change in the policy of apartheid, or racial separation, that has kept the white minority in control of South Africa.

The faction led by Mr. Botha would like to lift what it refers to as "hurtful" discrimination, easing at least some superficial aspects of race separation.

The National Party is the political vehicle of the Afrikaners, the descendants of the original Dutch settlers who have sought to maintain their unity as a people at any cost.

Power Sharing

Mr. Botha referred in a speech this week to "power sharing," indicating some possibility that colored (mixed-race) South Africans and those of Asian descent might be invited to take a limited part in government. At present, they, along with the black majority, have no vote.

That brought immediate opposition from Mr. Treurnicht, the minister of state administration, and from other conservatives. The subject was to have been discussed at the caucus.

Mr. Botha refused to say if any Cabinet members had voted against the confidence motion. Caucus proceedings are normally kept secret.

Asked about Mr. Treurnicht's stand, Mr. Botha said, "Dr. Treurnicht walked out."

The threat of a split in the National Party has been an important brake on Mr. Botha's reform plans. Afrikaners make up 60 percent of the white population of South Africa. The National Party backers have kept their hold on the government because they vote as a bloc.

The only previous split in the party since it took power 33 years ago occurred in 1969, when four party legislators were thrown out for similar objections to moderating the official policy of apartheid.

The four formed the ultraconservative Herstigte National Party, but John Vorster, then prime minister, called an immediate election and all four lost their seats.

Although the way remained open so far in the current dispute for the rebels to remain in the party, the confrontation was widely considered as more dangerous to Afrikaner unity than the 1969 fight because of the number of legislators involved.

United Press International

President Reagan outlined a new U.S. economic and military aid program for the Caribbean Basin at a meeting of the Organization of American States on Wednesday in Washington.

Reagan Offers Economic Aid In Central America Turmoil

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, warning of the danger that "new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflicts," proposed on Wednesday an economic plan for Central America and the Caribbean that would include both increased financial aid and duty-free access to the United States for virtually all the region's exports.

In a speech to the Organization of American States, Mr. Reagan spelled out details of the long-awaited Caribbean Basin initiative, conceived by his administration as a means of dealing with the poverty and social inequality that has produced such regional upheavals as the civil war in El Salvador.

To help solve these problems, Mr. Reagan, in what he called "the centerpiece of the program," said he would ask Congress to eliminate tariffs on all Caribbean products except textiles. That would mean duty-free entry to U.S. markets for such commodities as sugar, which is the economic lifeblood of many Caribbean countries.

In addition, the plan calls for increasing U.S. economic assistance to the region by $350 million during fiscal 1982, seeking a fiscal 1983 appropriation of $664.4 million for the countries of the area, providing tax incentives for U.S. firms willing to invest in the region, offering technical assistance and training to private-sector business there, and encouraging greater developmental aid to the Caribbean Basin by other countries and international lending agencies.

The administration has given top priority to supporting the El Salvador government's struggle against leftist guerrillas, and this issue clearly was the motivating force behind the president's plan.

Although his stress was on the need for peaceful economic development, Mr. Reagan laced his speech with tough rhetorical warnings against attempts by Cuba and the Soviet Union to extend their influence in the Western Hemisphere.

The El Salvador conflict, he said, comes down to this: "Guerrillas armed and supported by and through Cuba are attempting to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the people of El Salvador as part of a larger imperialistic plan."

He added: "If we do not act promptly and decisively in defense of freedom, new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflict."

"I believe free and peaceful development of our hemisphere requires us to help governments confronted with aggression from outside their borders to defend themselves," he said. "Let our friends and our adversaries understand that we will do whatever is prudent and necessary to ensure the peace and security of the Caribbean area."

In the United States, the president's words probably were listened to most closely for clues about the course of his El Salvador policy, which already has caused comparisons with Vietnam and triggered speculation about whether the administration might be weighing sending combat forces to assist the Salvadoran government.

In that respect, Mr. Reagan's speech contained no clear-cut signals that the administration was planning dramatic changes of direction or escalation of the U.S. involvement beyond previously announced increases in economic and military aid.

But in its economic aspects, the speech had a significance that potentially went far beyond the plan's connection to the immediate situation in El Salvador. Its "centerpiece" provision marks the first time that the United States has offered other countries a system of preferential tariff treatment that U.S. officials describe as "one-way free trade."

Mr. Reagan said he would ask Congress to extend this duty-free treatment for 12 years. While the president noted that 87 percent of Caribbean exports already entered the U.S. market on a duty-free basis, the countries of the region long have sought preferential treatment for commodities like sugar that have been subjected to tariffs to help protect domestic U.S. sugar producers.

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said, for example, that the Dominican Republic, the major Caribbean exporter of sugar to the United States, could increase its sales revenues by "upwards of $50 million a year."

William E. Brock, the chief U.S. trade representative, said the administration, in trying to estimate the value of the program to Caribbean countries, had come up with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

GOP Informs Reagan 1983 Budget Is Dead

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders have told President Reagan that his budget proposal for fiscal 1983 is dead, and they said they would work together with Democrats to come up with an alternative package.

The leaders told the president Tuesday that during the 10-day recess that ended Monday, members of Congress had found their constituents alarmed by the high deficits projected by the president's budget. Those deficits were linked in the public mind with high interest rates, the leaders said, and would be rejected by Congress.

They also predicted that Congress would insist on scaling back the increase in military spending proposed by Mr. Reagan, but they disagreed among themselves on whether to increase taxes. The Senate Republican leaders generally favored such an increase, which was opposed by some influential House leaders.

The president merely listened and was noncommittal during this sober assessment, presented in an 80-minute meeting at the White House, according to a Republican

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Ship Equipped for Monitoring Is Stationed off El Salvador Coast

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has stationed a destroyer equipped with electronic surveillance gear off the coast of El Salvador for about a month, Pentagon sources say.

A Defense Department official, who declined to be quoted by name, insisted Tuesday that no there was "no naval movement" or exercise off the coast of El Salvador. Pentagon and State Department sources insisted that the destroyer patrol was relatively routine.

It was understood, however, that the first destroyer on patrol had been stationed in the Gulf of Fonseca, a waterway that has been described by the Pentagon as a "funnel" for supplies from Nicaragua to Salvadoran guerrillas.

Report on Rights

In another development in Washington, there was little enthusiasm at the State Department for a peace initiative for the region proposed by President José López Portillo of Mexico.

And a State Department analysis obtained this week says El Salvador has made progress in reducing human rights violations. Similar reports have been challenged by human rights activists in the United States, and two congressmen who returned recently from an inspection visit to El Salvador said they disagreed with the report.

In discussing the stationing of a destroyer near El Salvador, a State Department representative, Anita Stockman, identified the first destroyer on station as the 7,800-ton USS Deyo. Pentagon sources indicated that the Deyo was being replaced by other destroyers in relays but declined to say whether more than one warship was on duty at any one time.

Miss Stockman indicated Tuesday night that in the view of the State Department there was no significant military change involving U.S. forces to require the department to notify Congress of the destroyer patrols under the War Powers Act. That act was passed by Congress after the intervention in Vietnam to curb the president's power in situations that could propel the country into war.

United Press International

An 18-year-old guerrilla who gave the nom de guerre of Claudia talks with reporters at a camp in El Salvador. Rebel leaders spoke optimistically of decisive battles against the government.

The stationing of one or more U.S. naval vessels in the Gulf of Fonseca called to mind the incidents involving U.S. ships on patrol in the Gulf of Tonkin in the 1960s. The incidents led to an escalation of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

In August, 1964, two destroyers equipped with intelligence-gathering gear were said to have come under attack by the North Vietnamese in an area of the Gulf of Tonkin claimed by Hanoi as part of its territorial waters.

President Lyndon B. Johnson responded by getting Congress to approve the "Tonkin Gulf resolution" authorizing him to take whatever military action he thought necessary.

Pentagon sources said Tuesday night that the U.S. destroyer near El Salvador had remained in international waters and that there had been no incidents.

At the State Department, officials reacted coolly to the peace initiative announced by President

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International

Revelers paraded by torchlight in the town of Godthaab after hearing that Greenlanders had voted by a narrow majority in a referendum in favor of pulling out of the Common Market.

Brezhnev Asks Reagan To Resume Arms Talks

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev called Wednesday night for resuming Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic, chemical and conventional arms, asserting that the Soviet Union "is ready at any moment" to renew these negotiations but that the Reagan administration "is incessantly postponing the dialogue."

Ignoring President Reagan's anti-Communist rhetoric, the Soviet leader said he believed "it necessary to speed up the resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms."

Mr. Brezhnev said that the primary task was to reach constructive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, under way in Geneva.

"Although Europe lies thousands of kilometers away from Australia, we believe that this task has a global significance because a nuclear conflict in Europe would be bound to escalate into a world conflict," Mr. Brezhnev said in reply to questions sent to him by an Australian peace group.

Tass, which distributed the text of Mr. Brezhnev's replies, said the Australian organization, which was not identified, had sent identical questions to Mr. Reagan.

In contrast to Mr. Brezhnev's calm and reasoned tone, the country's senior military officer, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, said Tuesday night in a televised address that Mr. Reagan's policies constituted "material preparations for a new war."

Marshal Ogarkov, who is chief of the Soviet general staff and first deputy defense minister, compared the current situation to that which existed in the 1930s when Nazi Germany was preparing for world conquest. He warned what he termed "narrow-minded people" in Washington that a U.S. attack on the Soviet Union would bring them "the cruel end of Nazi Germany."

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks Wednesday night seemed to be primarily aimed at Western public opinion in Moscow's continued efforts to encourage opposition to Mr. Reagan's military policies.

Perhaps the only new element in the Brezhnev statement was his stated willingness to enter into talks with Washington on limiting military activities of the two sides in the Pacific. He said Moscow was ready to "continue at any moment" talks on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean, which he said "were interrupted by the American side."

He asserted that the United States was procrastinating on the 1974 treaty on limiting underground nuclear testing. The U.S. Senate has yet to ratify it. He said he considered it "extremely urgent" to resume talks on banning chemical weapons, which he said were "interrupted unilaterally" by Washington.

The Soviet Union, he said, is prepared to reach accords "not only on the complete termination of all nuclear-weapons tests but also on ending their further production" and on reductions in stockpiles.

Mr. Brezhnev underscored Moscow's determination to maintain a balance of power. He added that "military parity at the lowest possible level of armaments" was the basis of his policy.

"We are ready to agree to considerable reductions in nuclear armaments, but any violation of equilibrium in this field would be fraught with the breach of stability and jeopardize peace," he said.

Greenland Votes by Slim Majority In Favor of Withdrawal From EEC

From Agency Dispatches

NUUK, Greenland — Greenlanders voted by a narrow majority in a nationwide referendum to pull out of the European Economic Community, officials said Wednesday. If carried out, it would be the first such withdrawal.

When final tallies were announced, dozens of secessionists started a parade by torchlight through Nuuk in the early morning hours, singing Eskimo folk songs and roaring their delight.

The celebrations continued the carnival mood that emerged Tuesday as voters went to the polls to cast ballots on the referendum, sponsored by Greenland's home-rule government as a move to seek greater independence from Denmark.

The final tally was 12,615 voters in favor of withdrawal and 11,180 opposed, officials said. Greenland will lose $15 million annually in Common Market subsidies if it does pull out. The measure must still go to Greenland's Parliament and then be negotiated with Denmark.

EEC officials in Brussels said Wednesday that Greenland's departure from the organization could set a dangerous precedent. Greece's Socialist government has expressed misgivings about the Common Market, and Britain's opposition Labor Party has talked of a British withdrawal.

In practical terms, they said, the vote could mainly affect EEC fishing rights in Greenland's waters when the disengagement process, which could take as long as two years, is completed.

The EEC Commission "will make an official statement as soon as it is informed of the position of the authorities in Greenland vis-à-vis the authorities in Copenhagen and of what response the Danish government intends to make," a spokesman said.

EEC sources said it was premature to talk about a possible association agreement between the EEC and Greenland as it was not clear yet what Greenland might be seeking.

Greenland entered the community in 1973 as an integral part of Denmark. But the vast island, inhabited mostly by people of Eskimo origin, won home rule in 1979. Denmark has said it will respect Greenland's referendum results and help in negotiating a withdrawal with Brussels.

Jonathan Motzfeldt, chairman of the local parliament and head of the ruling Sinmut (Social Democratic) Party, which opposes EEC membership, was flying Wednesday to Copenhagen for talks with Danish leaders.

The issue will be debated by the 21-member Greenland assembly in March, and its conclusions submitted to the Danish government, which will in turn hold a debate in parliament in Copenhagen, they added.

Only after that could the Danish government open negotiations with the EEC, Danish sources said.

About 70 percent of Greenland's $115 million in exports went to EEC countries in 1979. Greenland received more than $50 million in aid from the community from 1973 to 1980 and $40 million worth of loans from the European Investment Bank, the Common Market's arm for long-term financing, EEC sources said.

Under Greenland's home rule system, Copenhagen continues to be responsible for the island's foreign and defense policy. Leaders of the Sinmut Party, and of the local opposition, said the vote would have no effect on defense commitments or other ties with Denmark.

Officials from NATO said the alliance did not feel affected by the referendum. Greenland occupies a strategic place in the North Atlantic. Soviet submarines from bases in the northeastern Soviet Union must move between Iceland and Greenland, or between Iceland and Scotland, to reach the ocean.

The secession referendum is only the second in a Common Market country. In 1975, Britons voted by a 2-to-1 margin to stay in the EEC.

U.S. and Soviet Delegates Intensify Invective at Conference in Madrid

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe witnessed Wednesday some of the harshest exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union since the meeting convened 15 months ago.

At a plenary session, the chief U.S. delegate, Max M. Kampelman, declared that the repression in Poland was reflective of "a pattern of even greater repression in Soviet society" and denounced Moscow for confining political dissidents "to the grotesque world of politically controlled psychiatric institutions, where they have been silenced through drugs and violated in a manner reminiscent of the Middle Ages."

Replying to Mr. Kampelman's speech on the abuses of psychiatry as an example of disregard for the 1975 Helsinki accords, the No. 2 man in the Soviet delegation, Sergei Kondrashev, accused the American of "poisoning the Madrid atmosphere" with "inventions and infected sources."

Western 'Sabotage'

As the session opened, the Soviet delegation took the unusual step of issuing a press release. "The refusal on the part of the NATO countries and, first of all, the U.S. delegation to engage in a businesslike and constructive work at the Madrid meeting may have serious consequences," the release said. The Soviet Union accused the West of trying to "sabotage the positive work" of the conference, which has been reviewing the Helsinki Final Act.

In response, Mr. Kampelman angrily accused the Soviet side of "sheer hypocrisy." He said: "The Helsinki Final Act has been pummeled to near death by the Soviet Union. Yet we hear the chirping — 'Let's go back to work' — by those who have been demonstrating by their actions their utter contempt for the Helsinki Final Act and for our process."

Signed by 33 European countries, the United States and Canada, the Helsinki Final Act is a nonbinding agreement to respect human rights and conduct international relations without threatening or using violence. Some European states regard the Helsinki accord as the cornerstone of East-West détente.

Sarcastically picking up the Soviet plea for returning to work at Madrid, Mr. Kampelman said: "The only work I've seen is work represented by the invasion of Afghanistan. Or the work of putting people in jail or psychiatric institutions."

He added: "Are they offering more talk, more words on paper they will disregard? More promises they will not keep? Their words are useless in the face of their deeds against the Final Act. They are wrecking the Final Act."

Since Feb. 9, when Western foreign ministers used the resumption of the Madrid conference to assail Moscow and Warsaw for the declaration of martial law in Poland, the United States and its NATO allies have ceased participating in working groups that had been drafting a document aimed at concluding the conference on a positive note.

The Western position is that the imposition of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13 was such an extreme violation of the Helsinki agreement that further negotiations in Madrid are impossible for now.

Though it is evident that the Madrid meeting will have to adjourn, neither the West nor the Warsaw Pact wants to be blamed. By calling for a businesslike approach, the Soviet Union now appears eager to present itself as a defender of the Helsinki process.

The Polish delegation has been spirited in defending itself against Western attacks, and its senior delegate, Wlodzimierz Konarski, at a news conference Wednesday, disputed the charge that martial law was Soviet-inspired. Mr. Konarski also seemed particularly eager to rebut what he called a "Western media campaign" sug-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INSIDE

Argentine Agony

For the four years since her children disappeared, Catalina de Guagnini's life has been obsessed by the struggle to make the Argentine government account for them and for the thousands of other men and women who vanished without a trace. Insights, Page 6.

Golden Triangle

In an effort to capitalize on recent Thai military strikes against the Golden Triangle's opium warlord, the Burmese Army reportedly has sent troops to attack rebel forces in the rugged mountains of Eastern Burma. Page 5.

Druze Unrest

Lebanese Druze leader Walid Jumblatt said in Washington that Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights has "radicalized" the 350,000 Druzes of Lebanon, increasing the likelihood of new sectarian bloodshed in Lebanon. Page 3.

H.K. Drops Tax

Hong Kong removed withholding tax on interest from foreign-currency deposits, a move bankers said would enhance the British colony's standing as an international financial center. Page 7.

West Germans Find Burns Means What He Says

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — In the space of about 20 minutes, Ambassador Arthur F. Burns told a group of West German reporters that their country suffers from insufficient education in its own history, from economic problems rather more basic than its government likes to let on, and from heeding some silly advice from Jimmy Carter.

The scene was the living room of the ambassador's residence here, a graceful house of little ambition apart from the view of the Rhine. The time was last summer, just after the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board had arrived in Bonn's humid, gray glaze to take up his new job.

The reporters' reaction was extraordinary. Barely a line of what he said got into their newspapers. The journalistic ground rules were clear. Mr. Burns was speaking on the record. But the reporters seemed disconcerted by the 81-year-old ambassador's quotability.

Top Story

"He couldn't have meant for us to publish that," a German newspaperman told a friend. It was all too unlimbered, all too far from the corseted niceties of official German-American discourse. So the reporters thought they would give the old man a break and ignore his remarks.

But just the other day, a good seven months later, a statement by Ambassador Burns became the top story in one of West Germany's national newspapers. This time the subject was the possibility of new isolationism in the United States. After passing up the comments last summer about Jimmy Carter (the Germans were ill advised, Mr. Burns insisted, in following the president's advice on heating up their economy in 1978), the West German press has learned that Mr. Burns believes in saying what he means — a special circumstance in a country where politics often boils down to meaning what you do not say.

The result is that the ambassador now commands attention and respect in West Germany. It is no small success. In a recent moment of euphoria, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt not only described President Reagan as the kind of man to whom he would entrust his briefcase, wife and daughter but also thanked the president for sending him Mr. Burns, "one of the most knowledgeable financial and monetary experts in the world."

Ambassador Burns has unusual access to Chancellor Schmidt and spent two hours with him last week. Their relationship seems so relaxed that the ambassador has even twitted the chancellor in public. At a meeting of a German-American parliamentary group, Mr. Schmidt said he would not make a speech, then talked for half an hour. Mr. Burns followed this by saying, "'no speech' by the chancellor sounded like two to me."

The discussions between the two men are mostly economic. Mr. Burns' view is that West Germany needs lower interest rates but will not find them by continuing to borrow on its present big scale. The borrowing finances social programs, and the government's program of creating new jobs conceals an increase in the deficit. Neither man likes big deficits, but Mr. Burns simply will not go along with the idea that West Germany's problems, as Mr. Schmidt sometimes seems to suggest, begin and end with U.S. interest rates. The Burns argument runs something like this: There is no logic in supposing that the United States can simultaneously be responsible for high rates in West Germany and low rates in Japan.

As far as his involvement with the Reagan administration's economic policy goes, Mr. Burns has had a discussion with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan about the Polish debt. The president has not called him, but the ambassador, considering himself an activist, passes along ideas to Washington that apply to the U.S. economic scene. One of his cables concerning the possibility of a Polish default was leaked in Washington, not at all to the ambassador's amusement.

Mr. Burns does not clear his speeches with the State Department, which apparently does not interfere much with his style in talking to or about the Germans. He speaks German but uses a translator, a common practice in the diplomatic service.

An embassy worker in Bonn says of the Burns style: "I love it. We're institutionally used to waffling everything. But if a cable has his name on it, we feel 'what the hell.' If a career guy sent it, there's always somebody on some floor in Washington who might be irritated by it."

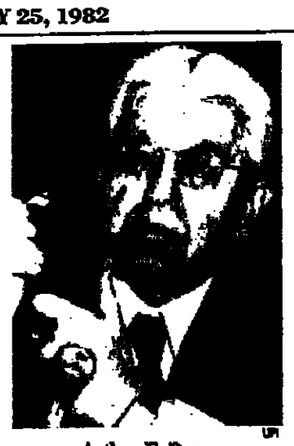
Embassy habits do not change easily, but Mr. Burns has been accommodated in at least one way. His office now gets a financial news service, and Mr. Burns knows as fast as anyone what the dollar closed at in Tokyo or the midday fixing in Frankfurt. Without such figures, a young diplomat said, "I think he felt almost naked."

Seeing the Germans means attending white-tie dinners (which Mr. Burns avoids when possible). It also means meeting with students in Berlin, Munich and Mannheim (which he does every chance he gets).

The ambassador is concerned because he feels that West Germany and the United States have moved apart culturally. Some of the ignorance he has encountered in students' questions about the United States appears extraordinary, and sometimes the tone of debate, described by some people as anti-American, is hard for the ambassador to overlook.

When Mr. Burns talks to West German businessmen, he sticks to his basic approach — frankness. When he came to West Germany in the 1950s he was unable to sleep because of road construction work being done at night near his hotel. Now the German workday is much shorter, some unemployment seems to be voluntary and the nation's economy has been going downhill for some time. His figures show that capital investment has decreased since 1970, while government spending has risen to make up almost half of the gross national product.

Amid all of this, Mr. Burns is optimistic about West Germany.


UPI
Arthur F. Burns

Besides Chancellor Schmidt, there are a number of people he has met who seem impressive. Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader, is high on his list. And Mr. Burns seems to have a special fondness for Bavaria, where he has noticed a kind of serenity that has not struck him elsewhere in the country.

"I'm very fond of my job; I like it thoroughly," Mr. Burns said, talking with some people at lunch the other day. "Ice water or club soda," he told the waiter, tapping at his pipe and sounding just a bit like W. C. Fields. He paused and then, with perfect timing, added, "I'm just another vulgar American."

Jaruzelski Says West Seeks a Confrontation

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — Poland's military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, accused the United States and other Western countries Wednesday of trying to destabilize Poland.

He said the West's stance was part of the reason he has not yet relaxed martial law.

Gen. Jaruzelski, addressing the policy-making Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party for the first time since the military crackdown on Dec. 13, said continued tensions prevented any further easing of martial-law restrictions.

He talked of an economic and propaganda war waged against Poland in the West and of domestic troubles that he said were delaying a return to normal.

Tensions and Excesses

"The tensions, excesses and leaflet campaigns have not been conducive to lifting the restrictions as far as intended," the general said.

He conceded that Poland's problems could not be solved by tanks alone, saying that the struggle for the minds of Poles could not be won by force. He acknowledged that the party had lost touch with workers. But there was no indication in his 68-page speech of immediate political initiatives.

The general said he could make no economic promises. But he added: "Within two to three years, we will capture new beachheads, restore normal supply and bolster the position of the zloty," Poland's currency.

"Within a few years," Gen. Jaruzelski said, "Poland can be an economically stable and socially well-organized country."

Observers said the general's attack on the United States was the strongest by a Polish leader in more than a decade.

The general said the threat to world peace had grown considerably in recent times. "The main responsibility for that is borne by the American administration. It is effectively making the transition from the era of negotiation to the era of confrontation," he said.

The general, whose speech was relayed by the official press agency PAP, said Poland had been treated in the West as an instrument for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc.

"Our country was assigned the role of detonator beneath the edifice of peace whose foundations are the inseparable agreements of Yalta and Potsdam," the general said, referring to the World War II agreements under which Poland was incorporated into the Soviet sphere of influence.

Gen. Jaruzelski has argued that he imposed martial law to avert civil war in the face of mounting pressure from the independent trade union Solidarity.

"The state of war in our country is in reality a state of anti-war," he said. "Perhaps some day our history will ascertain that the third world war did not start thanks to Poland."

Italian Party Criticized

VIENNA (Reuters) — Czechoslovakia joined a bitter Soviet-led campaign against the Italian Communist Party on Wednesday, denouncing its ideas on political pluralism as "old political rubbish."

The newspaper, referring to Italian criticism of the Soviet Union for events in Poland, said that in 1968 the Italian party leadership also had supported the "opportunist" policies of Alexander Dubcek, the moderate Czechoslovak leader, and condemned the Soviet-led invasion that halted liberal reforms there.

UN Inquiry Urged

GENEVA (AP) — Western delegations to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, in a delicately phrased resolution, called Wednesday for UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to conduct "a thorough study of the human rights situation in Poland" and present an interim report by spring.

UPI
Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Gunmen Attack Kuwaiti Airliner At Beirut Airport

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — A dozen gunmen firing automatic weapons dashed across the tarmac of Beirut International Airport on Wednesday and seized a Kuwaiti Airways 707 jetliner with 105 persons aboard shortly after it landed on a flight from Libya, witnesses and authorities said.

Lebanon's state television linked the leader of the hijackers with a group that seized a Libyan plane Dec. 8 and forced it to fly on a 7,500-mile (12,000-kilometer) journey that took it three times to Beirut as well as to Athens and Tehran before 35 passengers were released unharmed.

"We are the sons of Imam Moussa Sadr," said one hijacker in a tape-recorded conversation with the airport control tower broadast by the rightist Voice of Lebanon radio station.

Imam Sadr, an Iranian-born Shiite Moslem clergyman, disappeared on a visit to Libya in 1978, and Lebanese Shiite militants have carried out a half-dozen hijackings since then in protest.

"The name of the leader of the hijack squad is Hamza and he has previously hijacked a Libyan plane," the television newscaster said. Lebanese government sources said "Hamza" had been involved in at least three previous hijackings.

Madrid Press Debates Trial Expulsion

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — The tense court-martial of the alleged leaders of Spain's failed coup attempt resumed Wednesday as a dispute over a newspaper editor's expulsion from the courtroom raged on in the press.

Newspapers were divided over whether to support Pedro J. Ramírez, editor of the daily Diario16, whose accreditation was suspended after the 32 officers on trial refused to appear in court to protest an article published by his paper Tuesday, the first anniversary of the coup attempt.

In a deposition Wednesday, an aide to a three-star general accused in the plot said the defendant read him an edict prepared for the putsch several hours before it began. He said Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch told him to get ready for "a grave event" and "a vacuum of power."

Hours later, 288 paramilitary Civil Guards stormed the Madrid parliament and held the lower house and government hostage for 18 hours.

The statement by Brig. Gen. Emilio Urrutia García, the general's chief of staff, said Gen. Milans del Bosch also said he was personally, but constitutionally, making the decision to declare a military alert in his command in eastern Valencia.

The general is accused of helping plan the plot and supporting it by sending 60 tanks into Valencia's streets and declaring his region under martial law.

The defense entered the statement in an apparent effort to show that the general acted within the constitution and with the knowledge of his commander in chief, King Juan Carlos I.

One part of the deposition said the general's aide heard a telephone conversation believed to be between the king and Gen. Milans del Bosch after the coup began in which the monarch ended by saying, "A strong embrace, Jaime."

But it also put on record that the general, a civil war hero, had advance knowledge of the attack on parliament.

Police Wednesday were still holding five of nine persons detained Tuesday night after groups of ultrarightists demonstrated and threw gasoline bombs in central Madrid to mark the putsch anniversary.

An unknown group called "23-F" (Feb. 23) claimed to have planted a bomb in the car of the Socialist mayor of Alcalá de Henares, near Madrid. The bomb went off Wednesday as police were checking the car following an anonymous warning. No one was injured.

Some newspapers criticized the court for ordering Mr. Ramírez out Tuesday, but others called Diario's front-page article irresponsible. The article said one of the officers on trial threatened to shoot his soldiers if they refused to follow him into the rebel-held parliament.

United Press International
President Francois Mitterrand, left, greeted Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Wednesday at the Elysée Palace.

Mitterrand and Schmidt Declare Geneva Arms Talks Must Not Fail

The Associated Press

PARIS — The superpowers must be warned about the consequences for Europe if the nuclear arms limitation negotiations in Geneva fail, the leaders of West Germany and France declared Wednesday.

Aides to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President François Mitterrand said that European defense was a major issue between the two leaders during the first day of the 39th semiannual French-West German summit conference.

The two-day conference will conclude Thursday with a joint communiqué that the aides said would illustrate the two leaders' concern about East-West tensions, high U.S. interest rates and the future of the Common Market.

"We took up the international political situation, notably East-West relations, Poland and security policies," Mr. Schmidt said after the two-hour meeting with Mr. Mitterrand at the presidential Elysée Palace.

Washington Supports Pipeline Compromise

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to prevent a major rupture with U.S. allies over the Soviet natural gas pipeline, State Department officials are backing a proposal that would permit 21 sets of General Electric rotors shipped to Western Europe before Dec. 29 to be used for testing the turbines destined for the pipeline project.

The face-saving formula, described by informed sources in government and industry, would stick to the letter of anti-Soviet sanctions announced Dec. 29 since no U.S.-made equipment would actually be sent to the Soviet Union.

But it would permit companies in Britain, West Germany and Italy to go ahead with plans to deliver more than $1 billion in turbines and compressors to the Soviet Union for installation in the 3,600-mile natural gas pipeline connecting western Siberia with Western Europe. European industrialists and government officials have said that the sales were vitally important to employment and economic recovery.

Under what industry sources describe as a "European solution," the European-built turbines would be installed in the pipeline as construction proceeded but without the GE rotors that serve as the movable parts.

Instead, rotors would be fitted into the turbines as fast as they could be supplied by a French company, Alsthom-Atlantique, the only European company licensed by GE to manufacture those parts.

The Reagan Cabinet has been unable to resolve its internal differences over the pipeline, and a final decision on how far the United States will go in delaying or blocking it rests with the president.

Officials at the Defense Department and the National Security Council reportedly want to delay or even block construction of the pipeline because of the increased Western European dependence on Soviet energy supplies.

However, the assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, Robert D. Hormats, said last week that the Western Europeans were far along in planning to supply equipment and receive natural gas from the pipeline.

"We are anxious to make our concerns felt, but there's no point in creating cracks in the alliance when alliance unity is needed for our strategy to get the lifting of martial law in Poland," he said.

Mr. Hormats, speaking to a private organization here, said that in his personal opinion, "I think the pipeline was a mistake."

"The real question is whether you rupture the alliance in order to prevent it," he said.

On Dec. 29, President Reagan, citing "heavy and direct" Soviet responsibility for martial law in Poland, announced economic sanctions that among other things prevented GE from selling rotors made in Greenville, S.C., and Schenectady, N.Y., to Western European firms under contract to the Soviet Union.

U.S., Russia Trade Attacks At Madrid Security Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

gesting that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski was cracking down on the powerful Roman Catholic Church in Poland.

Role of Catholic Church

"The Catholic Church in particular as well as the other confessions in Poland have a significant role to play which is recognized by the government through its policy of dialogue," said a statement issued at the news conference.

The Warsaw Pact believes that the West German public is particularly eager to see the Madrid meeting continue. Mr. Konarski thus singled out for praise a visit to Poland last weekend by Herbert Wehner, the parliamentary floor leader of the West German Social Democrats. Mr. Wehner is a leading advocate of détente.

Mr. Wehner's visit "has done more for Europe than many of the monologues of the NATO countries that we hear here in this hall," said Mr. Konarski, who pleaded for understanding of Poland's difficult economic and political situation.

The apparent Soviet decision to portray itself as a "businesslike" participant could drag the conference on for a few more weeks, some diplomats say. But Willibald Pahr, the Austrian foreign minister, and his Yugoslav counterpart, Josep Verbovic, were reliably reported to be consulting with other neutral states to put forward a motion calling for a recess until October.

Spy Who Fled Jail Sentenced in U.S. To 3 More Years

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Christopher J. Boyce has been sentenced to three more years behind bars for what the government called a carefully planned prison escape inspired by a movie that the convicted spy had seen at the prison.

Mr. Boyce, 29, was serving a 40-year term for espionage and sale of secret satellite data to the Soviet Union when he escaped in January, 1980, from the federal prison at Lompoc, Calif. He was captured 19 months later at Port Angeles, Wash.

A report to the court Tuesday said Mr. Boyce told of making a papier-mâché dummy to use in his cell to fool the guards and said he got the idea from seeing the movie "Escape from Alcatraz," shown at Lompoc prison.

Papers submitted by the government said Mr. Boyce lived in the hills around the prison "for some time" after his breakout, eating berries and insects. Assistant U.S. Attorney George L. O'Connell said in a memorandum that Mr. Boyce supported himself by crime while at large and had vowed to escape again.

French Chemist Given 5 Years as Spy for East

The Associated Press

PARIS — A 38-year-old French chemist, who said he spied for East Germany because he was love with a woman from Berlin, was given a five-year prison sentence Tuesday by the Paris Criminal Court.

The court suspended 18 months of the sentence against Marcel Aubel, a former employee at the French Petroleum Institute. Mr. Aubel has been in prison since his arrest in May, 1980.

Giscard Plans Quest for Office On Home Ground

Reuters

PARIS — Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, defeated in his bid for re-election last year, will start his political comeback in a local election next month, his office said Wednesday.

A representative said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 56, would run for the office of general counselor in the canton of Chamalières in the Auvergne in central France, the political stronghold of the former president and his family. The contest is part of two rounds of nationwide local elections scheduled March 14 and 21.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not take part in a National Assembly election called by President François Mitterrand shortly after the Socialist victory last May. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was mayor of Chamalières until his election to the presidency in 1974.

U.S. Vessel Off Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

López Portillo in a speech Sunday in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital. Mr. López Portillo called for negotiations to deal separately with "three knots" of tension in the region: El Salvador's civil war, developments in Nicaragua and Washington's relations with Cuba.

State Department officials said they were "studying the proposals." But Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said that "a successful effort to address issues can only take place when Nicaragua ceases its support to guerrillas in El Salvador."

On Capitol Hill, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said Tuesday he believed the winners of El Salvador's March 28 elections for a constituent assembly should open negotiations with the insurgents.

The call for immediate negotiations was repeated Tuesday by two Democratic representatives who returned Monday from Central America, Tom Harkin of Iowa and James L. Oberstar of Minnesota.

They said at a news conference that they rejected the administration's certification that El Salvador had made sufficient progress in curbing human rights abuses to qualify for continued U.S. military assistance.

Human rights violations were frequent in El Salvador in 1981, according a portion of the State Department's annual report on human rights conditions around the world.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Group Leaves Hanoi After Talks

The Associated Press

HANOI — A U.S. delegation left here Wednesday after two days of talks with officials but obtained neither more remains of Americans killed in the Vietnam War nor took any apparent steps toward normalizing relations with Vietnam.

The two sides agreed that specialists of both sides would meet "when necessary" to deal with the issue of those still listed as missing in action and that Vietnam would send a delegation to a facility in Hawaii where investigations are carried out to locate and identify the dead.

Such technical meetings and a Vietnamese visit to Hawaii have occurred before, and this time the Vietnamese appeared to attached a condition to the agreements. "We have made it clear to the Americans that if they continue to use the MIA issue as a political weapon against us no progress will be possible," Dang Nghiem Bai, a Foreign Ministry official involved in the negotiations, said after the talks concluded.

Haughey Faces Challenge in Party

Reuters

DUBLIN — The former Irish premier, Charles J. Haughey, will be challenged as leader of the Fianna Fail party Thursday, and the winner could emerge as the next premier, party sources said Wednesday.

His opponents among the 81 Fianna Fail legislators, who are worried because he failed to win an overall majority in last week's inconclusive general election, will put forward a former justice and industry minister, Desmond O'Malley, to replace him, the sources said.

His critics said that Mr. Haughey's unpopularity has become a liability. The election, caused by the fall of Premier Garret FitzGerald's coalition over austere budget proposals, left Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael-Labor coalition with 78 seats, and the balance of power rests with three members of a leftist party and four independents.

Third World Split on Economic Talks

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Key Third World nations split Wednesday over whether to accept President Reagan's conditions for starting global negotiations on the economic woes of nonindustrialized countries.

Hard-liners led by Cuba and Algeria insisted at a three-day meeting called by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India that the Third World should reject the Reagan conditions, especially one that would ban discussions on a major aim of the have-not nations — to gain more power in international lending organizations.

Other nations, including Pakistan, urged a quick start to economic talks among all the nations of the world, even if the Third World is forced to compromise. Romesh Bhandari, the Indian delegate, said the 44 Third World nations meeting in New Delhi were firm in their commitment to global negotiations but flexible in their approach.

Workers Ignore Murdoch Dismissals

United Press International

LONDON — Clerical workers from The Times and The Sunday Times voted Wednesday to ignore the dismissals ordered by publisher Rupert Murdoch. A union spokesman said both papers would "grind to a halt" if the firings were enforced.

Mr. Murdoch gave 210 clerical employees two weeks' notice Tuesday after failing to obtain the 600 voluntary resignations he said were required to keep the papers operating.

While indicating more cuts would be made from the clerical staff and in other departments to reach his target of 2,000 employees, Mr. Murdoch appealed again for volunteers to accept his severance pay offer. But an official of the union that represents the staff said, "We've informed the company that we do not accept these dismissals."

Reagan Offers Economic Aid In Central America Turmoil

(Continued from Page 1)

"a rough figure of $800 million." Mr. Brock added, however, that "it would be unwise to predict what might result" since the real aim of the program was to encourage the development of new job-producing industries in the affected nations.

The president stressed repeatedly that the program had been designed to promote development "on the strength of market-oriented policies and vigorous participation in the international economy."

But while his stress was on strengthening the private sector, he also conceded that the depressed financial condition of many governments in the region required that the tariff and investment-inducing measures be complemented by increased U.S. monetary aid.

In that respect, administration officials said that the planned $350-million aid increase would bring fiscal 1982 economic assistance to the region to $823.9 million, or $403 million more than fiscal 1981.

Mr. Brock said the hope was that recipient governments would use the money to stimulate or create local industries, but he conceded that many were so hard-pressed financially that they would have to use the aid for debt service or other balance-of-payments problems.

Of the proposed $350 million, about $100 million was expected to be earmarked for El Salvador. Mr. Enders, while saying that specific country allocations have not yet been decided, said large amounts also would go to Costa Rica, which is on the verge of bankruptcy, and Jamaica, whose conservative government is pursuing economic policies that the Reagan administration regards as a model for the rest of the region.

Mr. Reagan and the other officials said eligibility for participation in the program would be based on negotiations between Washington and individual area governments.

Although the president added, "We seek to exclude no one," both he and Mr. Brock made clear that they would not be favorably disposed to helping countries that seek to interfere in the affairs of others, a clear indication that the invitation was unlikely to be extended to Cuba or nations such as Nicaragua and Grenada, which are described by administration officials as client states of Cuba.

Jordan Denies Ousting Syrian Military Attaché

United Press International

BEIRUT — Jordan has asked the Syrian government to withdraw its military attaché from Amman, according to a Jordanian newspaper report quoted by the Iraqi news agency Wednesday. But, in Damascus, a Jordanian Embassy official denied the report, saying that "there has been no such order."

The Jordanian newspaper Al Destour said that the request followed the return to Amman four days ago of Jordan's deputy military attaché from Damascus.

Republicans Tell Reagan His 1983 Budget Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

leadership aide. His account was confirmed by a Republican senator.

The president told the group that "if you want to present a comprehensive proposal, then we'll be ready to talk," according to David R. Gergen, a White House press spokesman. Mr. Gergen characterized the meeting as "some plain talk among friends."

The message from Capitol Hill contrasted with congressional reaction last year, when Republican leaders had vied with each other to heap praise upon Mr. Reagan's budget, and Congress had rushed the budget cuts into law.

The faltering economy, high unemployment and continued high interest rates have alarmed the Republicans and emboldened the Democrats. As a result, there is hardly a congressional leader, either Republican or Democrat, who has not offered his own budget proposal.

Last year, despite some harsh criticism of the president's budget by liberal members, there was a general disposition to give the president a chance to put his programs into place. This year, criticism has been widespread, not only in Congress but also by groups such as the U.S. Catholic Conference, representing the Catholic bishops, which termed the president's proposed new cuts in social programs "intolerable."

Last year, also, Republicans and Democrats showed little inclination to work out a bipartisan budget. This year, they speak of little beside a bipartisan approach, emphasized in meetings between Republican and Democratic leaders, who fear that both parties will be blamed if the economy continues to falter.

The tenor of two Senate hearings Tuesday suggested the problems faced by the administration.

"I believe the economic Dunkirk is here," Sen. Bennett J. Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, said at a hearing of the Senate Budget Committee. "We're on the brink of a depression," he added.

Sen. Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, said at the hearing that "I think there is almost unanimity that there has to be less defense spending."

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, the ranking minority member of the committee, urged a bipartisan approach to the budget by acknowledging that "The Achilles' heel of us Democrats is that we don't have credibility on economic matters."

At the White House, Mr. Gergen, the press spokesman, summed up the White House attitude: "The ball is very clearly in the court of the Congress right now."

Bomb Explodes in Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — The third bombing in Moslem West Beirut in less than 24 hours damaged a Lebanese militia headquarters on Wednesday. Police said three persons inside the building were wounded.

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Reporting the News From the Capital of Fear

Beirut Press Corps Faces Violence, Chaos and Nerve-Racking Logistics

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — In this battered city, there are bombings, kidnappings and political murders every day. Armed men of a variety of beliefs, factions and paymasters kill with little reluctance. There are no laws and no sanctions.

To work here as a journalist is to carry fear with you as faithfully as your notebook. It is the constant knowledge that there is nothing you can do to protect yourself and that nothing has ever happened to any assassin. In this atmosphere, a journalist must often weigh when, how, and sometimes even whether to record a story.

Against this background, Zev Chafets, director of Israel's Government Press Office, charged in an interview earlier this month that Syrian and Palestinian gunmen had frightened the Beirut press corps out of accurately reporting events, including what he asserted was a "civil war" in Syria. Since then, Israeli representatives have been visiting executives of major American news organizations, news agencies and magazines to press their complaints about the Beirut press corps.

In the Middle East, facts are always somewhat elusive. But there is a pervasive belief among the Beirut press corps that correspondents should be extremely wary of incurring the wrath of the Syrian regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

In the spring of 1980, Reuters' bureau chief, Bernd Debusmann, was shot in the back by a gunman with a silenced pistol as he left a dinner party. He had received warnings through several channels that Syrian authorities were displeased with his reporting, particularly items on unrest in Syria.

Shortly before being shot, Mr. Debusmann had written an account of an assassination attempt against President Assad. The bullet missed Mr. Debusmann's spine by inches, and he is now reporting from another post.

Journalists Leave

Almost immediately, following warnings passed on through the British embassies in Damascus and Beirut, the British Broadcasting Corp.'s correspondent in Beirut, Tim Llewellyn, and his backup part-time correspondent, James Muir, were evacuated to Cyprus. The BBC also had carried a report on the assassination attempt. The BBC no longer has a correspondent based in Beirut, but covers the Middle East from Cyprus.

Later, the correspondent for the French newspaper Le Figaro, Jorg M. Stocklin, was suddenly pulled out and the word about town was that he too had received a warning from the Syrians. In December, the CBS News television correspondent here, Larry Pintack, left Beirut because he feared for his safety.

Nevertheless, the Beirut press corps has managed over the last two years to report all the known major developments concerning Syria.

These included the fears of an attempt to intimidate the Western press; unrest and a harsh government crackdown in the cities of Aleppo, Homs and Hama; the clandestine terrorist campaign of the Moslem Brotherhood against the Syrian government; the sheltering by Syria of a Palestinian dissident named Abu Nidal who was waging a bloody war against the leadership of Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization; a thwarted coup plot in the military; and, most recently, the uprising in Hama and its suppression.

In addition, the periodic articles on the political situation that are filed invariably include the topics most irritating to the Assad government: the dominance of the Alawites, a minority of 11 percent, over the Sunni Moslem majority, and charges of corruption.

Hostile Environment

Unlike journalists in Israel, who can receive government press releases over a special telephone line, which rings simultaneously in all correspondents' homes or offices, journalists covering the Arab world operate in an alien and frequently hostile environment.

All of the countries they cover are, to varying degrees, closed, authoritarian, repressive societies. Statements from government officials are often fallacious or contradictory, or prove to be nonexistent. Logistics are maddening and nothing can be counted on to work.

In Beirut, these problems are compounded by the bombings and shootings carried on by so many groups that often no one is sure who is doing what to whom.

The French ambassador is machine-gunned on his way to lunch; the Jordanian chargé d'affaires is kidnapped from his bed; a major Arab publisher, bombed out of Beirut, returns from London for his mother's funeral and disappears on the way to the airport. His body is found in the trunk of a car, the right hand burned off with acid, a chilling warning to a generation of Arab journalists who write their articles in longhand. In all these incidents the perpetrators escape through Syrian Army checkpoints.

In the chaos of predominantly Moslem and leftist West Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization, perhaps because this serves its political interests, has functioned more as a protector of journalists than as an intimidator. When Mr. Debusmann was shot, two bodyguards from el-Fatah, the main guerrilla organization, sat by his hospital bed until he could be evacuated. Senior U.S. diplomats freely acknowledge that their embassy could not function without Palestinian protection.

Work Can Be Dangerous

Chasing a story can be dangerous. In one incident cited by Mr. Chavets, during a period of intensive Israeli air raids last spring, journalists got a report at about midnight that Israelis were landing near Damour, just south of Beirut. Five of them crowded into an old car driven by this correspondent and went down the coastal road to investigate, a venture many of their peers regarded as ill-advised.

The car was stopped by a group of guerrillas, bristling with guns and grenades, belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, one of the more radical factions. The guerrillas, who were somewhat excitable, having been bombed and strafed earlier in the day, took the journalists to their headquarters.

The situation was complicated by the fact that several of the group had been at a dinner party earlier in the evening given by this correspondent and wore jackets and neckties. As a result, various cards, passes and pieces of identification normally buttoned into work clothes had been left behind. After several hours, what had been a fairly cordial atmosphere turned suspicious when the guerrillas discovered a bulletproof vest belonging to this correspondent in the trunk of the car. For some reason, this greatly upset them.

The five correspondents were locked in tiny isolation cells, stripped, searched and interrogated to determine if they were Israeli spies. They were held for about 20 hours.

Meanwhile, their colleagues began a frantic search, located them, produced the missing identification papers and negotiated their release. When it was established that the five were indeed journalists and not spies, they were released with ceremonies more time-consuming than they would have preferred. The incident was regarded as something of an embarrassment to all concerned.

Press Issue Is Raised in The Knesset

2 Israeli Politicians Allege Intimidation

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli parliament has taken up allegations that intimidation of Western journalists by Palestinian and Syrian terrorists in Beirut and Damascus has led to distorted reporting about Israel.

Two prominent Israeli politicians, Eliahu Ben-Elissar, chairman of parliament's defense and foreign affairs committee, and Yehuda Ben-Meir, deputy foreign minister and a leader of the National Religious Party, Tuesday denounced what Mr. Ben-Elissar called "a long chain of acts of terror, intimidation and blackmail that has led to the state of near-terror in which Western journalists live and work in Lebanon and Syria, and because of which Israel is presented in the Western media in a twisted and distorted fashion."

Mr. Ben-Meir, speaking for the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, said it was "time to break the conspiracy of silence and tell the truth about the systematic attacks by Syria and the PLO against the media and against freedom of speech using murder, threats, kidnapping and terror."

The deputy foreign minister went on to quote at length from an article on the subject by John Kifner, Beirut correspondent of The New York Times.

Charges Repeated

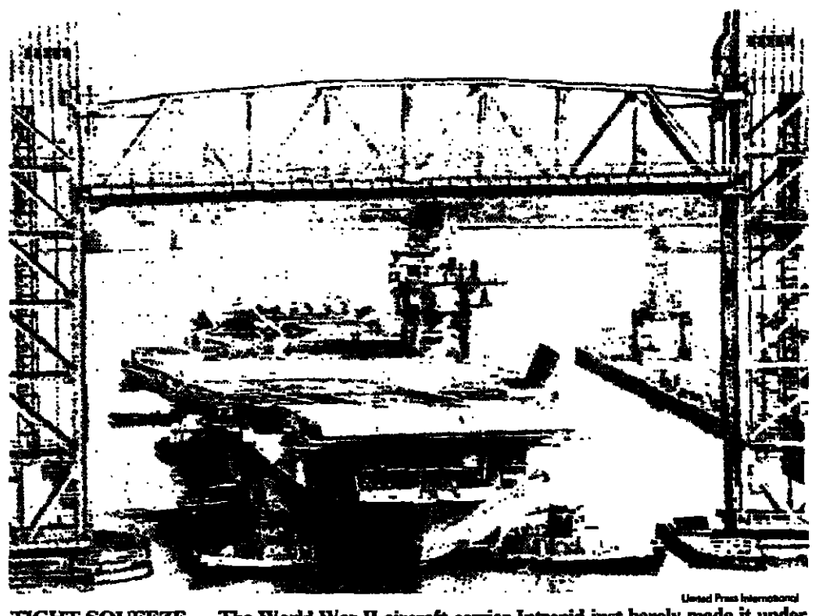
Mr. Ben-Elissar repeated charges made last week by Zev Chafets, director of the Government Press Office, that The Times acted improperly in deleting from an interview with him criticisms of The Times for failing to report the detention last summer of five American correspondents in Lebanon. The group of reporters included two Times correspondents, Mr. Kifner and William E. Farrell.

Mr. Ben-Elissar asserted that "they were given a sheet of paper to write a last message to their loved ones." Both Times correspondents said that did not happen to them.

Mr. Ben-Elissar scoffed at a statement by Craig R. Whitney, deputy foreign editor of The Times, that "it is the policy of The Times to report difficulties encountered by its correspondents in pursuit of stories only when the difficulties themselves become news, and we did not consider this such a case, then or now."

Mr. Ben-Elissar said that on at least two occasions The Times had reported on difficulties encountered by foreign correspondents in Israel. He did not say what incidents he had in mind.

Parliament then voted to refer the matter to the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee for further discussion. This was a way of removing it from the floor and avoiding a full debate.



United Press International

TIGHT SQUEEZE — The World War II aircraft carrier Intrepid just barely made it under the lift at the Philadelphia Naval Yard. The ship was being towed to Bayonne, N.J., and will later be taken to New York City's Pier 86 and turned into a naval and air museum.

U.K. Expert Says New U.S. Tank May Be Hailed as 'Real Innovation'

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Army's new M-1 tank, a center of controversy in its development and production, has received a qualified endorsement from a former British officer who says he believes that in time the vehicle's engine, a focus of the criticism, "may well be hailed as a real innovation." He added that the tank's speed performance and its fire control systems were commendable.

D.H.C. Jenkins, a former captain in the Royal Tank Regiment, drove the M-1 and the West German Leopard-2 in tests. Writing in the December issue of the International Defense Review, he conceded that both tanks had mechanical problems, but he said he believed these would be solved as crews and technicians gained more experience with them.

The review, published monthly in Geneva, specializes in analyses of Communist and Western weapons systems.

Mr. Jenkins's views on the M-1 are less harsh than those of the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, which has called for a delay in large-scale production of the M-1 because its engine requires "costly maintenance and frequent replacement." A total of 7,058 M-1s have been ordered at a cost of about $19 billion.

Other Grounds

Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, criticizes the M-1 on other grounds, contending that it has to stop for repairs every 43 miles and gets only a mile for every 3.86 gallons of fuel.

The British expert reported that the Army was also having problems with the M-1's tracks. The original requirement was for a track with a life of 2,000 miles. Mr. Jenkins found that the maximum mileage expected from the current track was 1,400 miles.

However, after his test drive, the tank expert praised the M-1's suspension system, speed, agility and optical aids.

The M-1, the Leopard-2 and the British Challenger are likely to be the last heavy tanks designed in the West, although the Soviet Union is known to be developing an equally heavy T-80.

The U.S. tank has a combat load of 54.5 tons, the German tank, 55.2 tons. There is a growing body of opinion among international experts that the ideal tank for the future will weigh 40 to 43 tons, like the British Valiant and the French AMX-32.

Crew of 4

The M-1 carries a crew of four and has a maximum speed of 45 miles an hour on roads and 30 cross-country. Its road range is 275 miles. The main armament in the first M-1s is a 105mm gun.

The GAO said in a summary of a report that not only the M-1 engine but also "other tank components required frequent maintenance during testing." However, Army experts note that all new military equipment requires frequent maintenance in initial field tests.

Israeli Moves Alienate the Druze, Leader Says

By Richard Homan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Lebanese Druze leader says that Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights has "radicalized" the 350,000 Druzes of Lebanon, increasing the likelihood of new sectarian bloodshed there.

Walid Jumblatt, who is visiting the United States for talks with Reagan administration officials, said in an interview Tuesday that the Druze population in Lebanon had "become more pro-Arab, more pro-nationalistic," since the annexation in December.

Mr. Jumblatt also said he was convinced that the political compromise that some had hoped for with Lebanon's powerful, Israeli-backed Christian factions "is no longer possible."

Mr. Jumblatt, a bitter political foe of the Lebanese Christian leader Bashir Gemayel, said that while this "politicization" of the Druze population elated him politically, it could bring further bloodshed to Lebanon, which has suffered through nearly a decade of civil war, factional strife and Israeli invasion.

Other Repercussions

If Lebanon's Druzes "can't take revenge directly against Israel" for annexing the Golan Heights, he said, "they could take revenge locally against the Maronites," who have cooperated with Israeli efforts to crush Palestinian guerrilla activities in Lebanon.

The Druze population of about 13,000 predominates on the Golan Heights, and the annexation is likely to have repercussions with the 40,000-member Druze minority in Israel, Mr. Jumblatt said. He said that Israel for years had tried to create a climate where the Druzes would be willing to cooperate with the Jewish state, telling Druzes that "they are different from other Arabs and that they have been persecuted by Moslems."

"Now the Druzes have learned otherwise," Mr. Jumblatt said.

Mr. Jumblatt has been president of the leftist Progressive Socialist Party since the assassination of his father, Kamal Jumblatt, in 1977. He and a party aide, Marwan Hamadah, Lebanon's tourism minister, left Tuesday after a nine-day visit sponsored by the State Department as part of an effort to bring leaders of Lebanon's many political factions to the United States for policy talks.

In the face of what he sees as an ominous intensification of religious fundamentalism — Moslem, Christian and Jewish — in the Middle East that threatens to touch off major new hostilities, Mr. Jumblatt said he and Mr. Hamadah were dismayed to find that there appeared to be no U.S. policy for dealing with the region.

"We found no coherent U.S. policy," Mr. Hamadah said, adding that "different people seemed to have different views" on what the Reagan administration's policy was.

Mr. Jumblatt said he warned U.S. officials that an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon aimed at curbing PLO activities would seriously disrupt efforts to achieve peace among the warring Lebanese factions.

Presidential elections are to be held in Lebanon this summer and an Israeli invasion could cause their postponement, leaving an explosive political vacuum and delaying efforts toward constitutional reform that are needed to ease tensions in the country, Mr. Jumblatt said.

Defendant Vents Anger At Atlanta Murder Trial

United Press International

ATLANTA — The defense rested its case Wednesday after Wayne B. Williams, accused of killing two young blacks, taunted the police and the prosecutor, asserting: "You haven't got no proof of anything."

Mr. Williams, 23, a free-lance photographer, was calm during eight hours in the witness stand earlier this week but appeared agitated and petulant from the outset Wednesday, the 34th day of testimony in the trial. His attorney, Al Binder, went to the witness stand at one point and whispered to him, apparently trying to calm him down.

Mr. Williams is on trial for the murders of Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, two of the 28 young blacks abducted and slain in Atlanta over 22 months. Testimony has linked him to 10 more victims.

'It Hurts'

The prosecution immediately began what was expected to be several days of testimony.

When the prosecutor, Jack Mallard, ended his first cross-examination, Mr. Binder told Mr. Williams in a soothing voice: "You don't have to be upset now, son."

"I'm trying not to, but it hurts," Mr. Williams said.

Mr. Williams grew angry again when the prosecutor resumed his questioning.

"Is it not true," Mr. Mallard asked, "that you used the word 'dropshot' to refer to any young black who lived in a housing project?"

"No, man," Mr. Williams said. "'Dropshot' can apply to anyone. To be honest, you are a dropshot."

Accuses Police of Lying

The defendant accused the police and witnesses of lying, saying, "With reward as large as this, I'd probably get out there and lie myself."

He called FBI agents "goons" and city policemen "Keystone Kops."

"Isn't it true that this is your center stage, the challenge of your life?" Mr. Mallard demanded.

"You must be a fool," Mr. Williams replied.

The prosecution has accused Mr. Williams of killing for the mere challenge of getting away with it.

"You haven't got no proof of anything," he said, taunting Mr. Mallard. "All you've got is supposition."

'I Don't Know Why'

When Mr. Mallard asked him why a policeman would lie, Mr. Williams said, "I don't know why, unless you put something in his mind, which you probably did. You've had all this time to program him."

Judge Clarence Cooper tried to calm Mr. Williams, but he snapped, "I've been through a lot and I'm tired and he keeps asking me the same question again and again."

"Why don't you try answering my questions for a change?" Mr. Mallard retorted.

Mr. Williams accused Mr. Mallard of not giving the jury "the truth, probably because you're scared."

Mr. Mallard pointed to Mr. Williams' frequent statement that when police put him under surveillance, he knew it "within an hour or two."

"You were proud of that, weren't you?" Mr. Mallard asked.

"No, I wasn't proud. It makes you all look stupid, not me . . . . If anything, it makes me sick that my tax dollars are being spent like that."

"Didn't you feel you were outdoing the police?"

"No. It's not my fault they did a sorry job."

When Mr. Mallard asked the defendant about his movements in the crucial early-morning hours of May 22, Mr. Williams snapped: "Now look, what in the world has that got to do with killing somebody?"

Peking's Aid to Sihanouk Affirms Wish for Cambodia Rebel Coalition

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

PEKING — China's decision to arm troops loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk underlines the Chinese government's support for a broad-based coalition to drive Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia.

But the prospects for a united front seemed to dim this week with the disclosure that Son Sann, who leads one of three Cambodian factions fighting the Vietnamese, refuses to round out a merger agreed upon Sunday by Prince Sihanouk and the Marxist Khmer Rouge.

"The coalition must be tripartite," Prince Sihanouk, who was deposed as Cambodia's head of state in 1970, said Tuesday at a news conference here jointly hosted by a Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan. "If Son Sann is not ready to join, the coalition must wait for him."

Rifles and Bazookas

Prince Sihanouk said that Chinese arms reached 3,000 of his troops in Cambodia a few days ago. The aid included automatic rifles, machine guns, bazookas and rocket grenades, he said.

Although Peking reportedly offered last spring to equip a small Sihanouk army, Tuesday's disclosure was the first indication that China already is providing weapons to the smallest of Cambodia's anti-Vietnamese forces.

Militarily, China's supply of light arms to Prince Sihanouk's tiny guerrilla band is not likely to alter the balance of forces against the well-equipped Vietnamese, who number around 200,000. Politically, however, it is seen as a significant gesture to encourage the formation of a coalition by giving the prince enough firepower to attract Mr. Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge.

"This underscores Peking's commitment to a coalition including non-Communist members and seems designed to diminish suspicions that all China wants to do is reinstall a puppet Khmer Rouge regime," said a Western diplomat.

Peking provides major military aid to the Khmer Rouge regime, deposed in a Vietnamese invasion in January, 1979. The 30,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas are regarded by Chinese strategists as the backbone of Cambodia's resistance.

Khmer Rouge Prestige

Mr. Son Sann, a former premier who heads the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, reportedly gets limited military aid from China for the 19,000 guerrillas he claims to command.

China, the United States and non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia have been pushing for a coalition to enhance the prestige of the Khmer Rouge regime, which retains UN recognition as the legal government of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Khieu Samphan have agreed to a union in which both sides are to retain their different philosophies but use the governing structure of the Khmer Rouge. But Prince Sihanouk said he had been informed that Mr. Son Sann would not discuss joining the coalition.

Prince Sihanouk said the coalition was useless without Mr. Son Sann because of the clamor for a united front, especially by Southeast Asian nations and the United States, which said it would consider aid for the guerrillas only if they were united. Mr. Khieu Samphan said he was reasonably optimistic about forming a three-way coalition if all sides can meet to discuss common interests.

DEATH NOTICES

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BERNARD LANDAU

Bernard Landau, innovator, pioneer and great connoisseur and dealer in precious gems of color has succumbed after many years of illness to leukemia in Good Samaritan Hospital in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Born in Austria in 1893 and becoming a U.S. Citizen in 1910, Mr. Landau maintained residence in Palm Beach, Florida; New York, New York; and Geneva, Switzerland. He was one of the foremost authorities on precious stones of color known throughout the world as one of the greatest experts who possessed and sold to potentates and dealers only the finest, and whose quality stones became known as "perfection" or "Landau Quality." Quality was never compromised; and in this pursuit he travelled to the Far East in search of the "perfect" and "unusual." For over 30 years, he annually visited the Ruby Mines in "Moguk" Burma, becoming friendly with a number of Burmese dealers who later visited him in Geneva. The difficulty of reaching "Moguk" through jungles and riding up river streams was never a great problem, for it was there that he purchased his many unusual finds which found their way to crowned heads and potentates. The Far East fascinated him; and few parts of the world remained unknown to him. He was a member of the Harmonie Club in New York, the Quaker Ridge Country and Golf Club in Westchester New York, and the Geneva Golf Club in Geneva Switzerland.

He is survived by his wife, Erminia Amaru'-LaMonica Landau of Palm Beach Florida, his nephew, Frank Garro of Palm Beach Florida, his sister, Dorothy Davis of Los Angeles California, and his adopted daughter Mrs. Norman (Frances) Lear of Los Angeles California.

Funeral Services will be private for the family only. Those who wish may make contributions in his memory to the American Cancer Society and the Leukemia Society of the Palm Beaches. Quattlebaum-Holleman-Burse Funeral Home, 1201 South Olive Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida, in charge of arrangements.

JAL Tests Show Some Pilots Have Record of Neurosis

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Medical checks conducted after the Feb. 9 crash of a Japan Air Lines DC-8 showed that 12 JAL cockpit-crew members or trainees have records of psychosomatic ailments or neurosis, a JAL spokesman said Wednesday.

Six of the 12 recovered and are flying again, the spokesman said. Five were suspended from flying while undergoing "extensive medical tests" and one is on sick leave, receiving treatment, he said.

The spokesman said the six were restored to normal duties after passing medical tests prescribed by Japan's civil aviation law. "They have fully recovered and have been rehabilitated," he said.

He said that some of the disorders were minor and that some occurred years ago but would not comment on whether they involved stress. He ruled out any suggestion that such problems may have contributed to previous JAL accidents.

The mental condition of the pilot has been suggested as a possible factor in the Feb. 9 crash, in which a plane on a domestic flight fell into Tokyo Bay, killing 24 persons. JAL acknowledged after the crash that the pilot, Capt. Seiji Katagiri, 35, had been temporarily grounded more than a year ago because of a "psychosomatic disorder."

Near Miss on a Restaurant

MEDICINE PARK, Okla. — An Army artillery shell was fired beyond the Fort Sill military reservation and exploded 150 feet behind a restaurant, leaving a crater but causing no damage or injuries, an Army spokesman said Tuesday. A gun crew used too much powder, he said.

Opposition Urges Marcos to Resign And Call Election

United Press International

MANILA — Opposition leaders have called on President Ferdinand E. Marcos to step aside and call an election to head off a revolution they said could erupt this year.

"Time is running out," former Sen. Salvador Laurel said Tuesday at a news conference called to announce plans by four major opposition parties to unite. "I think 1982 may be the year of reckoning. That is why the opposition is uniting — we are trying to head off a bloody confrontation." He said an election is "the only antidote to revolution."

Former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada said the Nationalista Party, the Liberal Party, the Lakas Ng Bayan (People's Power) Party and the new Philippine Democratic Party are discussing forming a coalition or fusing together in one party to try to defeat Mr. Marcos and end what they termed his dictatorship.

Mr. Laurel read statements of support from exiled former senators Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Raul S. Maglapus and Gerardo Roxas, who called on Filipinos to join the anti-Marcos coalition.

Mr. Marcos, 54, has been in power since 1965. Early last year he lifted eight years of martial law, but he retained his emergency powers almost intact. Six months later he was elected to a new six-year term.

U.S. Cleanup Nominee Worked for a Polluter

By Eleanor Randolph
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has chosen as head of the nation's toxic-waste cleanup program a former spokeswoman for a California company that the Environmental Protection Agency has called one of the nation's biggest polluters.

Rita M. Lavelle, who worked for Mr. Reagan when he was governor of California, is the president's choice to be the agency's assistant administrator for solid waste and emergency response. In that post she would run the $1.6-billion federal program for toxic-waste cleanup. That so-called "superfund" was set up by Congress in 1980 to allow the government to deal with dangerous toxic-waste dumps and chemical spills.

Miss Lavelle was director of communications for Aerojet Liquid Rocket Co., a subsidiary of Aerojet-General Corp. of Sacramento, until she went to work last November for the federal government.

She served as chief spokesman for the parent company in a multimillion-dollar lawsuit brought by California against a waste-disposal operation of an Aerojet subsidiary in eastern Sacramento County. The state contended that the subsidiary had allowed thrichloroethylene, a common industry degreasing agent, to seep into the water table and contaminate the land from the early 1960s to the early 1970s.

The site, which covers almost 8,000 acres, was among the 115 most hazardous dumping areas listed last fall by EPA Administrator Anne Gorsuch. It is one of the areas where "superfund" money may be spent to clean up contaminated private wells.

"I see absolutely no conflict; I have taken an oath that I would not be involved with any policy or matter that would affect Aerojet," Miss Lavelle said.

"Actually, I'm proud of my past association with that company," she said. "They exhibited the type of ethical leadership which one would hope other industries could imitate. Regardless of whether they are guilty or not of the alleged pollution — and that is still a matter of litigation, whether it's a true pollution — they set about at their own cost to clean up the site."

Miss Lavelle, 34, who resigned in November from Aerojet to become a consultant at the environmental agency, was a member of Mr. Reagan's staff when he was governor and later was state director of consumer education.

The nomination, which must be confirmed by the Senate, was attacked by environmentalists, who said they will fight the appointment in Congress.

A California official said the state originally had sought penalties against Aerojet for the pollution and could still settle with the company on cleaning up the site. He also said several individuals have filed private lawsuits alleging that their health suffered after the chemical got into their water supplies.

High Court Rules Unanimously Amish Must Pay U.S. Unemployment Taxes

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that members of the Old Order Amish Church who run businesses must pay the Social Security and unemployment taxes required of all employers, despite their religious belief that paying the taxes is a sin.

The decision Tuesday, written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, reversed a ruling by a U.S. District Court in Pennsylvania. That court said the Amish could not be forced to pay the taxes without violating their constitutional right to the free exercise of their religion.

The 80,000 members of the Old Order Amish Church believe they have a religious duty to provide for all members of the community from birth to death. They regard the acceptance of Social Security benefits, and the payment of taxes to support the Social Security system, as a sin.

Edwin D. Lee, an Amish farmer and carpenter who employed several workers in his carpentry shop, sued the U.S. government after he was assessed $27,000 for seven years of unpaid taxes. He argued that he was constitutionally entitled not to pay, and the trial court agreed. The government appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

Chile Says Argentina Violated Its Waters

United Press International

SANTIAGO — Chile has protested that an Argentine naval vessel violated its territorial waters and that two Argentine combat planes flew low over Chilean ships "in an act of open provocation."

The incident, the protest note said Tuesday, occurred Feb. 19 near Deceit Island, south of the Beagle Channel, where Argentina and Chile have a century-old border dispute.

Radar Called Obsolete At Canadian Airports

United Press International

OTTAWA — Radar facilities at Canada's major airports are 20 years obsolete, a commission investigating air safety has reported. It urged transportation officials to move quickly to modernize them.

The commission of inquiry, set up following a 1978 crash in which 42 persons died, cited Transport Department red tape as blocking a solution of potentially disastrous problems. It said there had been hundreds of radar and radio communications breakdowns at Toronto, Montreal and Quebec between 1976 and 1980.

Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new except the charm.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Reagan and Interest Rates

Interest rates remain mercilessly high, in violation of all precedents. The rates have twitched down a little this week, but not nearly as far as they should have if they were following the patterns of previous recessions. This departure jeopardizes not only the Reagan administration's economic plans but, far more important, a great many jobs and businesses. Why is it happening?

It reflects, for one thing, the strains inflicted by a declining inflation rate in a country where a lot of people had grown accustomed to high and continuing inflation. Inflation rewards the borrowers, particularly under the American tax system with its deductions for interest payments. A lot of businesses and, in fact, the economy as a whole had developed styles of operating that used a lot of credit. The Federal Reserve Board is now cutting down the availability of credit, and one result of a tight supply is wild bidding by companies whose existence depends on it. You might note that the true cost of interest depends on the borrower's tax position. For a profitable corporation with income tax liabilities to offset its interest burden, borrowing at the current prime rate of 16.5 percent still means an actual cost, after taxes and after inflation, of approximately zero.

But the larger reason for high interest is simply that people remember what happened the last time, and the time before that. The administration argues that a large deficit ought not to drive up rates and choke off the economy's recovery because that did not happen after the 1970 or 1975 recessions. That is quite true. A lot of people in the financial markets lost huge amounts of money by underestimating the inflation generated in each of those recoveries. The present rates are public notice that they do not intend to make that mistake a third time.

After each of those recessions, interest rates dipped smartly. Then inflation surged, leaving investors with bonds and mortgages at interest well below the inflation rate — which meant that, in real terms, the lender was paying the borrower. After the first of those cycles, in the early 1970s, people generally attributed the whole experience to a concatenation of events — oil crisis, grain shortage, Watergate — that, reasonably enough, seemed unique. But after another inflationary recovery and another oil crisis in the late 1970s, the lenders got much more cautious.

Unfortunately, President Reagan's projections of enormous budget deficits for years into the future exacerbate all of the lenders' doubts and fears. If the Federal Reserve's monetary restraint remains tight, interest rates will stay high and there may well be no recovery at all from the recession. If restraint does not remain tight, inflation will take off again — producing interest rates higher than ever. There appears to be no middle course. That is why an increasing number of people in Congress rightly conclude that Mr. Reagan's present budget is not consistent with lower interest rates.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Instructive Aptitude Tests

The results of the Defense Department's vocational aptitude tests are hardly surprising. They reflect the familiar racial and ethnic disparities. The average scores for young whites were significantly higher than for young Hispanics, and the average for Hispanics was higher than for blacks.

A representative group of nearly 12,000 people between the ages of 18 and 23 took this series of aptitude tests in 1980. The Pentagon's purpose was to see whether the recruits coming into the armed services, in the absence of a draft, were representative in certain abilities of the whole population.

Disparities of scores on this scale, among large sectors of the population, are unhealthy and a reproach to a country that asserts equality of opportunity. The validity of these tests is, unfortunately, beyond dispute. As the Pentagon emphasizes, they do not measure intelligence or potential. But they accurately predict the probability that a person will succeed in a wide range of kinds of vocational training. Since differences of this magnitude are not consistent with American principles, what is to be done about them?

These test results also contain other disparities that illuminate the racial and ethnic ones. When the scores are broken down by region, New England is the leader. At the bottom of the list comes the South, including the Washington region.

The results also show a dramatically strong correlation between these young people's test scores and the number of years of education that their mothers received. That relationship is an emphatic warning that the educational failures of one generation will continue to exact a toll in the next.

In reflecting on the racial and ethnic differences in performance on this kind of test, it is important to remember that they are not unrelated to the regional differences. The low score of a young man trying to join the Army today in Michigan may well be connected to the quality of education that a girl living in rural Alabama received in the 1940s.

To say that these effects are deep-seated is not to say that they cannot be remedied. Otherwise, since neither Adam nor Eve graduated from high school, the scores would be a great deal lower than they are.

If one is interested in the abilities of young people going into the military services in the year 2020, and whether the present racial disparities will still appear then, one should pay attention to the schooling of their parents, who are now in the second grade. These test scores sound a note of caution regarding Mr. Reagan's new federalism, with its emphasis on returning social policy to the states, for they draw attention to the strong national interest in ending severe differences in education from one state to another.

At a time when the country is increasing its defense spending and holding down just about everything else, these scores provide compelling notice that there is more to military strength than buying tanks. The distinction between a strong defense and the social programs is not quite so clear as you might think from listening to the current budget debate. The Pentagon has proved it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pregnancy: False Alarms

It has been a bad month for women who have put off having children. In a cover story, Time magazine said the birthrate is shooting up, and offered anecdotal evidence in the form of photos of radiant, pregnant celebrities. Social pressure: Hurry up, everybody's doing it. Then The New England Journal of Medicine reported on French findings that the ability to become pregnant after age 30 decreases more sharply than has been thought. Medical pressure: Hurry up, before it's too late.

But, in truth, the birthrate is not soaring. Neither has the biological clock suddenly started spinning faster. There are plenty of good reasons for becoming pregnant, but those two are not among them.

Time sees "portentous overtones" in the birthrate. It is the highest it has been in more than a decade. And it is going up, from 16.2 babies per 1,000 population in 1980 to 17.1 in 1981. So says Time. But those figures puzzle demographers. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics show a much different pattern. Highest in more than a decade? The birthrate was much higher in 1970 and 1971 than last year. And throughout, the rate has continued at a historically low level. If the birthrate went up at all last year, it was from 15.8 to, maybe, 15.9.

The number of births did increase last year. But the increase was slight, from 3,598,000 in 1980 to 3,650,000, and even that increase is easy to misunderstand. It does not mean that women are having more children, only that more women are having children. The reason for that is simple: There are now many more women, products of the post-World War II baby boom. Their mothers had children early and often, averaging more than three. The daughters, more interested in starting careers, have put off children and are averaging less than two. In short, there are a lot more potential mothers but only a few more babies. Everybody is not doing it.

Neither should the new French research push women toward pregnancy. It suggests a decrease in the ability to have children after the age of 30, contrary to the common assumption that rapid decline does not start till 35. That is a hard assumption to test, considering complicating factors like husbands' fertility and frequency of sexual relations. The French study, of artificially inseminated women, was thus free of much complexity and is of considerable scientific interest.

Scientific interest, however, does not necessarily mean immediate social relevance. Should a 31-year-old who had planned to wait a few years before having children now feel compelled to rush things along? A look at the French findings suggests a calmer course. They show that 62 percent of the women in their early 30s became pregnant. For women over 35, the figure was 54 percent. A drop, but not one that dictates panic, or even more pressure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Feb. 25: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Court Backs Cancer Doctor

PARIS — The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has given its judgment in the action brought by Mr. George Crocker against Dr. Doyen for the return of the sum of 100,000 francs paid to the celebrated surgeon for the treatment of his wife for cancer. For the plaintiff it was argued that Dr. Doyen had held forth prospects of a recovery that he knew was impossible, that the remedy used was a secret one and therefore one disallowed by the rules of the medical profession, and that the doctor had not fulfilled the terms of his contract with Mr. Crocker. The court rejected all these arguments, declaring Dr. Doyen's good faith in the matter demonstrated.

1932: Row Over Titanic Program

LONDON — Broadcast of a dramatized version of the sinking of the liner Titanic, which went down with a loss of 1,513 lives in 1912 after striking an iceberg in mid-Atlantic, may be canceled by the BBC as a result of a series of protests. Chief among those protesting against the broadcast is the White Star Line, which owned the Titanic. "The whole idea," said one executive, "is contrary to ordinary good taste and feeling." Filson Young, author of the drama and one of the chief program advisers to the BBC, declares he will do all possible to have the piece broadcast. The play, he said, "shows how splendidly people can behave in the face of danger."

Evren's Changed Turkey Edges Toward Democracy

By Joseph Kraft

ANKARA — The generals who seized power in Turkey almost 18 months ago have put the country on the road back to parliamentary government. That much is acknowledged even by the deposed civilian leaders, former Premiers Bulent Ecevit and Suleyman Demirel, whom I saw without any trouble. "They'll make the timetable," Ecevit said of the promise by the generals to hold elections by early 1984.

But the democracy that is coming back is a far cry from the system that brought Turkey to the verge of economic bankruptcy and political chaos. This was made plain by the soldier who occupies the presidential palace, Gen. Kenan Evren.

Evren is a trim figure with a slightly avuncular manner. He had asked for questions in advance and had written out responses. But after the first question, the interview sailed along without further reference to the advance preparations.

Why wait until 1984 before elections? I asked. He replied that a Consultative Assembly was writing a new constitution. That job would last through summer. Then the document would be submitted to a referendum. If approved, it would then be necessary to frame one law governing parties and another governing elections to Parliament. That would take until spring 1983. The next summer will be given over to formation of new parties, selection of candidates and the campaign. The elections would probably be held in the fall of 1983. Just in case something went awry and caused delay, the deadline was fixed for early 1984.

The nature of the new constitution was the subject of the next questions. Evren said he did not want to pre-empt the Consultative Assembly, but he was sure the new regime would be different from the one that existed before the military takeover on Sept. 12, 1980.

Under the new constitution, he said, there would be a strengthened presidency with power to dissolve Parliament. Thus, the president will be able to break deadlocks, which in the past persisted for months as terror took over the streets, the economy sank and inflation soared.

Secondly, parties would have to achieve a minimum vote to elect any representative to Parliament. Thus, splinter groups would be discouraged and a real majority would go to one of the big parties.

The role of the two most prominent civilian leaders then came up. I pointed out that Ecevit, who had been jailed and was recently released, and Demirel both hoped to return to politics at the head of their parties. I added that the parties, which had been banned, were given new life by a recent decree. Evren nodded, but then said dryly that "the chances of Ecevit and Demirel to be leaders of future parties are very slim."

His own future seems to be brighter. The speculation is that he will become president under the new constitution. When I asked, he replied: "I will do what the people want me to do."

Questioned about charges of torture and other brutal practices in Turkish prisons, Evren acknowledged that there had been excesses. He cited several cases in which the responsible police officers had been identified, tried and sentenced to jail.

I observed that in other countries, when generals tried to discipline law-enforcement agencies, hotheaded colonels took over. I asked if the colonels didn't pose a danger in Turkey. Evren acknowledged that in previous military interventions, the lower ranks had led the upper ranks. But this time, he said, the army had acted as a whole, led from the top and with no breach of discipline beneath.

Turkey is a long way from being a pure democracy today. The military leaders maintain martial law, make arbitrary arrests, hold special military courts and put various kinds of pressure on the parties, the press and the universities.

But the way to reform is opening, not closing. Terror is over. Political extremism, both Islamic and leftist, is contained. Goods are plentiful, inflation is going down and a long-overdue liberalization of the economy is under way.

The NATO tie is staunchly affirmed, although efforts are also under way to cultivate new markets in the Middle East and, if possible, to compose differences with Greece. And all the while a sensible general, not subject to blackmail by colonels, keeps the door open for further progress toward democratic rule.

The present regime in Turkey not only seems to be worth backing strongly, it exemplifies the balance — between security and human rights, modernization and democracy, Europe and Islam — that the West should be encouraging elsewhere.

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Democrats and the Long, Rapid Haul to 1984:

Colorado's Senator Hart Counts on Ideas

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Walter Mondale has the Committee for the Future of America. Edward Kennedy calls his committee the Fund for a Democratic Majority. Ernest Hollings' friends have organized the Committee for a Competitive America. Sen. Gary Hart, the Colorado Democrat, has no such committee.

Yet despite his public contention that he is not running for president, all political reporters and most Democrats (including Gary Hart, when among friends) assume that he will.

He is commonly listed with Sens. Kennedy, Hollings of South Carolina, John Glenn of Ohio and Alan Cranston of California, former Vice President Mondale and former Gov. Reuben Askew of Florida as among Democrats sure to go as far as they can in pursuit of the bully pulpit. President Carter's former all-everything, Robert Strauss, should not be ruled out. Even Carter himself, some authorities on Potomac fever believe, might yet hear a call to renewed service.

That makes eight potentials, not even considering ambitious governors — Rockefeller of West Virginia, Babbitt of Arizona, Brown of Kentucky.

But down the stretch of the 1984 primaries and caucuses, so the conventional wisdom goes, front-runners Kennedy and Mondale (assuming they survive that far) are likely to be challenged more strongly by Glenn and Hart than by any of the Democrats' other new faces. So why doesn't Hart have a committee? Because, he says, he plans a different kind of campaign (if, of course, he runs), concerned more with ideas and issues.

Every candidate promises a "campaign on the issues," but Hart's intent is more credible than most because Democrats generally concede their need for new ideas to remodel the kind of liberalism that Ronald Reagan so effectively denounced; and because Hart has been one of the party's most active rethinkers.

He believes that the perceived failure of liberalism and the hostility he thinks Reagan-style conservatism is beginning to earn will make 1984 uniquely an election year for ideas — one in which the public will be listening more than it looks, and judging what it hears in the harsh atmosphere of a decade of political disillusionment and economic trial.

Hart thinks it may be more useful to help develop a sound political program for Democratic congressional candidates (some are already using his ideas) than to appear for them at fund-raising rallies, as Mondale is already doing.

That approach, in the senator's view, would help unify the party around a set of ideas — for example, his stand on military spending and strategy. As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he has strong ideas for simpler and more reliable weapons, substituting "maneuver warfare" for the usual U.S. reliance on firepower and attrition, and breaking down the stifling bureaucracy of today's armed forces.

He would like to see campaign debate center on such ideas, rather than on the size of the military budget. And he is prepared to argue for strategic arms control as a necessary ingredient of security.

Hart is also proposing an "economic strategy for the '80s." Notably, it would replace the income tax, loopholes and all, with a simpler and more equitable "progressive personal expenditures tax" levied against a taxpayer's income plus borrowing, minus productive savings and investments. As a weapon against inflation, he advocates tax penalties for price and wage increases exceeding annual target levels by the 2,000 largest corporations — a system that would require no special bureaucracy to enforce.

Can such — or any — ideas provide the basic materials of a presidential campaign? John Anderson did not get far along that route in 1980, but Gary Hart will not have the frustrations of running an independent campaign. And he is prepared to gamble that both liberalism and conservatism will be perceived as failures by 1984, so that voters will be ready for a new man with new approaches.

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Decentralization

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is hard to tell how many defeats the Democrats will have to absorb before they begin to grasp the lesson the country is trying to teach them. But there was disquieting evidence last week that they still do not understand at least one of the fundamental points the people have been trying to get across for a decade: Everything does not have to be run from Washington, D.C.

Last weekend, on the eve of the winter meeting of the National Governors Association, a group of Democratic governors met with members of the party's Senate and House leadership to discuss President Reagan's budget proposals and his federalism initiative to shift some 40 programs to the states in a phased, seven-year transfer.

On the stiff Reagan budget cuts and staggering deficits, the Democrats had a great deal to say. But the congressional spokesmen did not deign to discuss the federalism initiative. The assistant Senate Democratic leader, Alan Cranston of California, one of the spokesmen at the press briefing, said Democrats would focus on federalism issues "at an appropriate time" — when the budget is approaching balance and unemployment is below 6 percent.

House Rules Committee Chairman Richard Bolling of Missouri, the other spokesman, agreed. He said the whole federalism matter might be referred to a governmental study commission he is trying to get Congress to create. Cranston and Bolling are men of superior reputation and influence among congressional Democrats. The disdain they displayed for the presidential proposal for decentralization of the domestic government was as characteristic of their party in Washington as it was revealing.

The Democrats on Capitol Hill simply do not hear, or heed, the public dissatisfaction with the concentration of power in Washington.

There is much politically valid criticism of Reagan's proposal to shift programs and resources to the states: that the scheme contradicts the long-stated conclusions of state and local officials on the best ways to sort out responsibilities of different levels of government; that it is deficient in its finances; that it ignores certain national obligations to indigent populations; that it is undercut by Reagan's own immediate budget reductions.

These points have been made by some Republicans in Congress (notably Sen. David Durenberger of Minnesota) and a number of governors and state legislators of both parties.

Democrats in Congress remain hostile to the people's desire to move power out of Washington.

But to brush the proposal aside as irrelevant, "a diversion," as the congressional Democratic leadership did, is to invite deserved ridicule.

Some Democratic officials insist that the brush-off was simply a political tactic, an effort to keep the spotlight on the budget and the economy, where Reagan is vulnerable, rather than letting him shift it to a politically appealing scheme for cutting down on "big government."

That rationale would be plausible, were it not for the Democrats' long history of hostility to anything that would reduce Congress' control of the sprawling domestic side of government. With a few exceptions, such as former Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, congressional Democrats have been totally indifferent to the serious intellectual and political effort of the past 20 years to construct a sensible scheme for decentralizing domestic government.

It took virtual political blackmail by governors, legislators and mayors of both parties to blast President Nixon's plan for general revenue-sharing with state and local governments through a hostile Democratic Congress in 1972. The first time thereafter that a Democratic president and Congress were in power, they killed revenue-sharing for the states.

It was typical of the Democrats that in all the 26 years they controlled the House and Senate, their congressional leadership never scheduled a formal discussion of federalism issues — or any others — with their party's governors. The first such meeting was held late last year, at the invitation of Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, who had been demoted from majority leader to minority leader by the 1980 election reverses. The second meeting was last weekend, and, sensing that Reagan's troubles may bring them back to power, the congressional Democrats were ready to write federalism off their agenda.

I do not understand why they are so blind to this subject. Three-fifths of the state legislators and 27 of the 50 governors are Democrats, and those numbers will probably increase in November. State government is hardly in enemy hands, and the big city halls are overwhelmingly Democratic.

But the congressional Democrats have never learned to trust their colleagues back home. So they remain hostile to what is, quite evidently, a public desire to move power out of Washington and into the states and communities.

I guess the voters will just have to keep hitting them on the head until the message sinks in.

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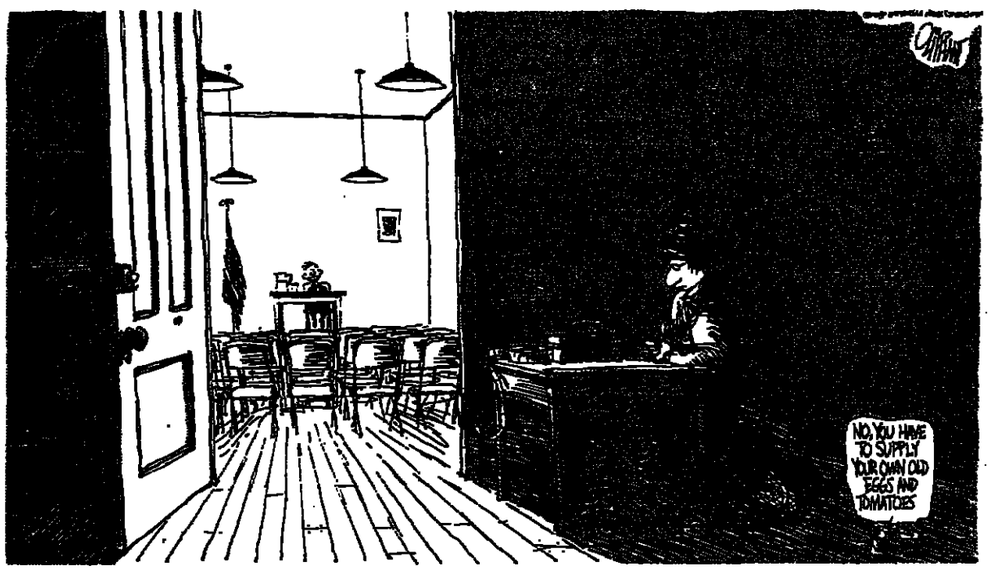

Ohio's Senator Glenn Stands in the Middle

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — A presidential candidate needs the characteristics of an astronaut and a sledgehammer. An astronaut, because running for office requires an abnormal combination of daring and attention to detail. A sledgehammer, because running requires an almost inhuman obdurateness.

John Glenn, who obviously is thinking of running, acquired the attributes of an astronaut by becoming one. Twenty years ago, on Feb. 20, 1962, he flew around Earth and, as is said, into the hearts of his countrymen. Whether or not he has attributes of the sledgehammer as well remains to be seen.

It is Broder's Law (named after its author, columnist David Broder, the Newton of the physics of politics) that anyone who desires to run for president, especially now that there seem to be more state primaries than there are states, reveals by his desire to run that he is too loony to be entrusted with the office. Broder's premise is that the desire to run may be public-spirited, but certainly is peculiar. Yet Glenn's charm is that he is almost abnormally normal.

A politician's first task is to solve his "name recognition" problem. No one ever solved it more expeditiously than Glenn with his short flight — America's first orbital flight. It made him emblematic of the zip, pep, vigor and general can-do spirit of the Kennedy years.

The secret of politics is generally to be, or at least be seen to be, middling: in the middle of the road, and in the middle of the general range of human virtues and aspirations. It does not hurt to come from the middle of the country, which Ohio can claim symbolically to be.

Beginning with the ninth president (William H. Harrison in 1840) through the 29th (Warren G. Harding in 1920), six presidents were elected from Ohio. Two others were born there. Harding caused the nation to put a moratorium on having Ohio presidents. Not even Robert Taft could break it.

Ohio is where the Middle West begins, yet it is a seaport for ocean-going shipping. It combines a strong agricultural economy with six major industrial centers, producing glass, rubber and steel — old smokestack industries. Glenn represents the "smokestack" Democratic Party, grounded in the issues and constituencies of classic industrialism.

It is not clear that full restoration of that America of the smokestacks should be an American aspiration. But Glenn also represents the tendency in the Democratic Party that was dominant when he orbited Earth. It has been in eclipse for 15 years, and its restoration to predominance within the party is to be desired, and not just by Democrats.

Glenn is a Democrat in the Roosevelt-Truman-Kennedy-Johnson tradition — a tradition exemplified by Pat Moynihan, Henry Jackson, Sam Nunn and Fritz Hollings, among Glenn's Senate colleagues. He sees no incompatibility between strong defense and strong social policies, no conflict between liberal social values and a nationalist, anti-Communist foreign policy.

This kind of Democrat, although representing a clear majority of the party's rank and file, has not represented the party at the national level since the decisive event of the party's modern history: the McGovernite takeover in 1972. Glenn, a Marine pilot, is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He takes defense policy seriously enough to have organized an after-hours bipartisan study group that meets periodically for dinner and discussion. But even the best ideas depend for their effectiveness on some forensic competence. As a public speaker Glenn is a bit like Cream of Wheat: nourishing but not exciting.

Still, in 1980, when Democratic senators were falling like leaves in an autumn gale, Ohioans did not just re-elect Glenn, they conferred upon him a second term virtually by acclamation. He got 69 percent of the Ohio vote while Ronald Reagan was getting 52 percent.

Of course, Americans do not look at presidential candidates and Senate candidates in the same way. They seem to want their Senate candidates to be just folks, but they want their presidential candidates to be rather more. Americans loved Jerry Ford, but did not elect him.

Since 1804, only seven presidents have won the White House without winning Ohio. In this century, only two presidents (FDR in 1944 and JFK in 1960) have done so. No Republicans have. That should be encouraging to this man of the middle, from the middle of Ohio — New Concord, down the road apiece from the home of the Wright brothers.

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Letter

FDR and Finland

Regarding "Fortunate Finland" (IHT, Feb. 5) and why "the Finns have not been swallowed up, like the Baltic republics, or bound hand and foot, like Poland": It was because Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whom all and sundry seem so eager to praise on the centenary of his birth, was gracious enough in his talks with Stalin (with whom he believed he was on close terms) to allow Finland its independence outside the Soviet "sphere of influence" that was agreed upon at the Yalta conference.

There is no doubting that the United States and its European allies must present a united front to the Warsaw Pact countries. However, it should not be forgotten who, in his consummate naiveté, was primarily responsible for giving the Soviets — so easy to roll back in their pre-nuclear days, in 1945 — carte blanche in these territories. It was the revered FDR.

JAMES PRICE.

London.

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A U.S. Family in Turkey: No Fear Under Military Rule

By Marvine Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Some Americans are made for export. Marsden Albright, contacts manager for Boeing Services International in Turkey, and his wife Aneitta are that kind. The Albrights, who lived with their three children through the worst of Turkey's troubles, love the country and the people, and they say they are even thinking of retiring here one day.

"We never felt personally threatened, but in the end I was afraid somebody in the family could be a victim of terrorism by accident," Albright recalls.

Things had grown so bad by August, 1980, that he decided to send his wife and children back to the United States and requested reassignment. Three Boeing employees had been shot accidentally in Istanbul because they were riding in a United States military van. Two of the Albrights' Turkish neighbors had been assassinated. Thirteen Turks were killed when a terrorist machine-gunned a municipal bus near the U.S. military facility on the outskirts of Ankara. And Mrs. Albright, who was acting director of courses at the Turkish-American Association, had to slip out a back door of the building when an angry crowd marched on the most accessible symbol of U.S. presence shouting: "Death to America."

Then the Turkish armed forces took over on Sept. 12, 1980, and restored order. Things changed completely, Albright said, so he asked Boeing to leave him here indefinitely. His wife returned and went back to the Turkish-American Association to teach dance to women and resumed her painting and music. The children, away at school now, come here for vacations.

"We can go everywhere now without fears — there are no gangs, no muggers," Mr. Albright said, adding, "I'm afraid we couldn't do that back home now."

Things are better for Boeing Services International too. Before, the company had trouble recruiting Americans for Turkey. Now, Albright said, "we're getting plenty of Americans and first-class people." Possibly the new U.S. tax laws for Americans working abroad are a help, but it's too early to say.

Services U.S. Bases

Boeing Services International is the largest American employer in Turkey, providing jobs for several hundred Americans and several thousand Turks. The company is the base maintenance contractor, supplying services to the U.S. armed forces installations in Turkey. Unlike employees at some big U.S. concerns in other developing countries, the Boeing people do not live in special developments and compounds. They live in Turkish communities, mostly in Ankara, but are eligible for U.S. military privileges: the theater, hospital, movies, commissary, religious services and school.

Not of all Boeing's Americans have adjusted as well as the Albrights. Some Boeing employee families left because of fears of political violence or the lack of conveniences. And some bachelors stationed in some of the more isolated sites, such as Sinop on the Black Sea or Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey, have left because of lack of dating opportunities.

On the other hand, there have been a number of Boeing-Turkish marriages, and most have worked out well. Sometimes the American men become Moslems, to please their Turkish in-laws. There was even an "arranged marriage," a Turkish boss thought his Boeing contract administrator had been single too long and needed a wife.

Albright, who comes from Whittier, Calif., and studied Turkish for two years, arrived here in March, 1975, on his first foreign assignment, and felt right at home.

At 62, he is a trim and fervent jogger. He jogged through the period of insecurity and ran in the marathon in Greece in October, 1977, and again in 1980.

"Do you realize we're living in Bible land?" he asks fellow Americans. He and his wife love exploring Turkey's historical sites in their 1969 Fiat sports car. Last summer they visited Ephesus, Aphrodisias, Sardis, Pergamum and Troy.

Albright's job is basically the same as it was in the United States. "The difference is that my counterpart back home works in a completely structured environment, with all the necessary resources, personnel, equipment, support and services," he said.

Problems in Turkey

In Turkey, there are frequent power cuts, water shortages, poor communications, lack of heat and erratic traffic, he added. And there's also the difference in time, an eight-hour difference with Boeing Services International's head of office in Cocoa Beach, Fla., and 11 hours' difference with corporate headquarters in Seattle. "The end of our day is the beginning of theirs, which means we are always waking each other at night, but it also means a certain autonomy," Albright stressed with obvious joy.

Aneitta Albright, Minnesota-born, hadn't wanted to come to Turkey. She had married Albright at 19 and they had three children and at nearly 30, she decided to study medicine. She finished pre-med studies at Black Hills State, Spearfish, S.D., but was discouraged from continuing her studies in view of her husband's job and the children. She became interested in rehabilitation and worked at Fort Meade's Veterans Hospital and then was named director of an alcoholic treatment center in Cheyenne, Wyo. She was also involved in painting, music and dancing.

She came out to Turkey on Aug. 1, 1975, the day the United States declared the arms embargo against Turkey for its military intervention in Cyprus. This meant no more dependents, but Mrs. Albright stayed, and the children, aged 9, 10 and 14, came later. Shipments were halted and it took their household goods eight months to get here. The American commissary and base exchange were closed and the Albrights learned from the start to live on the local economy. The two girls went to a Turkish school and learned Turkish rapidly, while the boy went to the British Embassy school and picked up his Turkish from his friends.

Mrs. Albright learned Turkish playing Konkan, a card game, with five Turkish women. "Now I can converse with anybody, except real intellectuals," she says. She reads Turkish newspapers regularly.

Country and Western Album

Now with one daughter in Athens studying international business administration, the other graduating from high school in Spearfish, S.D., this year and her son in Buffalo, S.D., learning to be a rancher, Mrs. Albright has resumed her own many-faceted career. She has put on several dance, art and vocal shows, besides giving dancing lessons. She also plans to bring out her first country and western record album. She wrote the songs and did the production and financing herself. A Turkish musician did the arrangements. "Nobody knew country and western here and there were no banjo players around. But I have the inner belief that if you want to do something, you can, anywhere."

The Albrights live much the way they did in the United States, Mrs. Albright explained as she received a visitor upstairs in her studio, a splotch of yellow paint on her nose. A maid comes in weekends to clean their large and comfortable duplex apartment. "Lifestyle is knowing how to take every opportunity wherever you are," she said.

'Hobson's Choice' Is a Poor One

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There are several good reasons why Triumph Productions deserves a warm welcome to the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. In that most beautiful and historic of all West End playhouses they are now trying to establish a permanent company, one which would — and not too soon — give the commercial theater in central London some sort of dignity and continuity of purpose.

The idea of a West End repertory system has been tried before (most recently by a Helen Montagu company at the Lyric about three years ago) and has usually failed, at any rate in postwar times; but that is no reason not to go on trying, not at least if the West End is ever again to be anything more than a desert of old musicals and even older farces.

So much for good intentions. It then has to be added that in my view (though in fairness, I might add, not that of many other reviewers) their opening production is a qualified disaster. In choosing to revive "Hobson's Choice," the company has taken on not only the memories of a strong production less than a year ago at the Lyric Hammersmith (all the more haunting since it is played in precisely the same setting), but also those of a definitive National Theatre revival in the middle 1960s. Moreover in casting their strongest commercial asset, Penelope Keith, as Maggie Hobson, the lass who galvanizes a husband and brings a father to heel within three short acts, the Triumph company and its director, Ronald Eyre, have achieved a feat much akin to casting the queen mother as Cinderella.

Zoe Dominic

Peacock, Keith and Quayle in "Hobson's Choice."

Keith, at least in her stage persona, could kill an army at 20 paces with a blow of her nose; it is therefore no surprise to find that she can deal with an alcoholic father and a recalcitrant husband, and yet the whole foundation of this play lies in that surprise. Once it is taken away, we are left with something very shaky indeed; it is not that Keith can't do the accent, which she can, or that in the right surroundings she is not a remarkable actress. Indeed it is hard to think of any other since Celia Johnson whom British theatergoers have taken so firmly to their hearts in whatever role she cares to give them.

But here, as Maggie, she is so palpably unbelievable that instead of a new rep at its best we are left with that worst of all old rep traditions, the one where the resident leading lady takes on at random a new role each week and tries to squeeze herself into it regardless of suitability.

In this the centenary of Harold Brighouse's birth it is perhaps worth recalling what he was setting out to achieve in "Hobson's Choice." A founder-member of Miss Horniman's Manchester school of playwrights, he was also a staff writer on The Guardian and much concerned with the kind of social drama which in Europe became the province of Ernst Toller. At the other end of the cultural scale, it is possible to argue that a long-running success such as Granada Television's "Coronation Street" has its roots deep in Brighouse.

But a lot of his writing depends on extremely accurate character portrayal and it is really not enough as here to have Anthony Quayle, playing old Henry Hobson, offer a gentler and more ancient rerun of his legendary Stratford-1950s Falstaff. Old Hobson, at least in the first act, has to be a genuinely terrifying character much after the fashion of old Barrett of Wimpole Street; if he has already effectively surrendered to Maggie when we first meet him, then there is no true conflict. Nor is there a viable last act to this Lancashire anthem for the emergent middle-class shopkeeper.

In "Hobson's Choice" there is a certain amount of "Pygmalion" (which came two years before it) and a very great deal of "The Matchmaker" (which came 30 years after it); but of the central players here only Trevor Peacock, in a marvelously Stan Laurelish portrayal of Willie Mossop, has got the mix exactly right. The rest of the production has a kind of basic adequacy and efficiency on which the Haymarket company can probably build in the months to come; but again and again this staging grinds to a halt when it comes up against its monumental error of star casting. With a part of which 15 years ago Joan Plowright gave the definitive rendering, Keith can do remarkably little; she is Maggie neither physically nor vocally nor emotionally, and a museum piece has simply been given to the wrong curator.

* * *

More than once I have noted the excellence of Lou Stein, who at the tiny Gate Theatre in Notting Hill had a remarkable habit of taking apparently unconvertible literary classics and turning them into amazingly strong stage plays. It is good therefore to be able to note that he has opened a second theater above the Latchmere pub just over Battersea Bridge. The playing and auditorium areas are admittedly not a lot more spacious but they are situated over a large restaurant where Mexican food is now being served in celebration of the Latchmere's opening production, a Stein adaptation and production of Hunter S. Thompson's "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas," the book that emerged in 1971 from some Rolling Stone pieces about a couple of doom-struck characters in search of the American drugged dream.

As the brains bubble and Vegas freaks out and Kennedys drop like flies, Thompson's men try desperately to impress each other upon an uncaring world ("This is not just some dingbat we have here, it's my Samoan attorney") and the picture emerges of a latter-day "Travels With Charley" in which somebody has inadvertently eaten the dog. It's a weird and very funny evening, excellently played by a cast (principally Peter Marinker, Stuart Fox and Jeffrey Chiswick) who clearly believe they are the Marx brothers on a crash indoctrination course in benzedrine.

The result is another of Stein's miniature triumphs, and one that augurs very well indeed for the new Latchmere, even at a time when the general pattern of the London pub-theater scene is one of retrenchment rather than expansion.

Arts Agenda

PARIS — Hildegard Behrens and Jon Vickers will sing the principal roles and Seiji Ozawa will conduct in the first production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the Paris Opera in 15 years. Eight performances are scheduled from Feb. 27 to March 15. The production is that of the English National Opera.

Shopping for Bargain Souvenirs in Russia Is Frustrating

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — If you find a bargain in Russia, that is probably where it will stay. Not that tempting buys are hard to find. Tourists who slip away from their Intourist shepherds and into Moscow's commission shops — state used-goods stores that sell on commission — are likely to stumble on shiny, prerevolutionary samovars with authentic markings for as little as $100.

At the commission shop on October Square, near the subway station, the tourist may stumble on such samovars in a corner of the store. Alongside may be a rich miscellany of antique chandeliers, brass desk sets, fine china, aristocratic leftovers and junk.

The catch is that it is almost impossible to export things that Soviet authorities deem to have cultural value, at least within the time allotted to most travelers. By Soviet standards almost anything made before 1945, anything precious or semi-precious, rare or unusual, fine or simply old, has cultural value.

In recent years Soviet officials have become keenly aware that many Russian items avidly sought by visitors are relics of the past and of a quality now rarely matched in the Soviet Union. The officials have also learned that many antiques, most notably icons and samovars, fetch considerably more on Fifth Avenue than they do on Dimitrov Street. So while a Muscovite may still be willing to part with grandmother's silver-clad icon or solid brass samovar for less than 100 rubles, the government is not.

A recent Soviet publication setting out regulations on the export of articles of cultural value runs to 24 pages; it includes long lists of articles, stamps and publications that cannot be taken out. For other items, export permits have to be obtained from the Ministry of Culture, which may slap on an export duty that would make the price tags on ornate czarist trinkets in Fifth Avenue's La Vieille Russie appear quite reasonable.

Caution With Customs

The final arbiter of whether an item carried by a departing tourist has cultural value or not is the customs agent on duty that day, and tastes in that branch of service vary widely. Among the more curious regulations, sometimes applied and sometimes not, is a ban on exporting books printed before 1975 — a measure passed to control the libraries taken out by emigrating Soviet Jews. This leads to another tip: Declare all items of value that you bring into the Soviet Union, including wedding bands and religious medallions, to ensure that on your departure a zealous customs agent does not decide you are trying to impoverish Soviet culture.

The complexity of Soviet export regulations soon brings visitors to a conclusion strongly favored by their Soviet hosts: Shed souvenir dollars (or lire or francs or marks) at the hard-currency shops in every major hotel and elsewhere; shop personnel will take most major credit cards.

It may grate on the egalitarian instincts of some Americans to witness the veteran at the hard-currency shop door rudely chase away Soviet and Eastern European citizens — its ample store of goods rarely reaches the shelves of ruble stores — but most visitors chalk this up as a lesson in socialism and proceed inside.

The prices are no longer the bargains tourists used to rave about. Caviar, at 10 rubles ($13.15 at the official exchange rate) an ounce, is still far cheaper than in New York. You can get it for still less under the counter at the hotel, but the hard-currency price includes the receipt without which the stuff cannot be taken out of the country. Vodka, at about $12 a liter for Stolichnaya, is approaching New York prices, but you can choose from more than a dozen different kinds, including some flavored with hot pepper or buffalo grass.

Most of the items in the shops are mass-produced tourist trinkets — wooden replicas of St. Basil's Cathedral, dolls that open up to reveal another doll and another and another, brightly colored trays, electric samovars ($50 to $120 and wired for 220 volts), amber jewelry, inexpensive watches, bone carvings, shawls, records and books.

The *shapka*, the Russian fur hat that has been a traditional souvenir of Moscow visits, may now be a luxury. In rabbit it is still reasonable at about $23, but fox or beaver costs more than $200.

Hand-Painted Boxes

Also treasured are the hand-painted lacquered boxes from the studios at Palekh, Kholui or Mstera. The Palekh boxes, considered the finest, start at $140 for a tiny one and climb rapidly to $600 and beyond.

Shopping in regular Soviet stores may produce few purchases, but for the visitor interested in sampling a bit of Russian life a tour of stores and markets in Moscow is a must. The chronic shortages of consumer goods force Russians to spend an inordinate amount of time standing in lines and scouring stores. Foreigners who grumble about the surliness of Russians often fail to appreciate that struggling with long lines day after day — in order to fill up a market basket after a full day at work and between rides in jam-packed trolleys or buses — is not conducive to cheery gallantry or light-hearted banter.

Burmese Army Strikes Against Opium King

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

RANGOON, Burma — In an effort to capitalize on recent Thai military strikes against the Golden Triangle's leading opium warlord, the Burmese Army has sent three troop battalions to attack the drug kingpin's rebel force in the rugged mountains of eastern Burma, according to diplomats and Burmese sources.

The Burmese operation threatens to disrupt further the opium and heroin trafficking activities of the Shan United Army, a Burmese rebel group led by Chang Chee-Fu, who is regarded by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as the world's biggest narcotics dealer.

However, the splintering of the group of rebel Shan tribesmen, some foreign and Burmese sources fear, could also contribute to the growing involvement in the drug trade of the Burmese Communist Party, which is supported by China and is the biggest armed group battling the Burmese government.

The Thai attack on a Shan United Army stronghold in a Thai village deeply gratified Burmese authorities, who had been soured by years of Thai inaction, the sources said.

Now the two sides are showing signs of dropping their long-standing mutual suspicions and moving toward some coordinated military action against the drug trafficking "armies" that also ostensibly seek independence from Burma for their tribesmen. The fertile Golden Triangle drug-growing area also includes some Laotian territory.

According to a U.S. narcotics official in Bangkok, the Thai strike against the Shan United Army last month was "pretty successful, but if there had been coordination with the Burmese it could have been twice as successful." As it happened, sources here said, there was no joint planning, and the Thai action came as something of a surprise in Rangoon.

In the raid, Thai Border Patrol backed by army troops, helicopter gunships and U.S.-supplied OV-10 counterinsurgency planes captured Mr. Chang's stronghold in a Thai village, forcing him and his heavily armed followers to take refuge across the Burmese border.

Besides prodding the Thais and Burmese toward cooperation, U.S. authorities are preparing an increased anti-narcotics aid program for 1982. The level of the aid is to be raised to $5.8 million this year from $4.6 million in 1981, officials in Bangkok said. Most of the money is earmarked for support and maintenance of 26 Bell Huey helicopters and several Fokker transport planes supplied by Washington under a 1974 agreement.

Communications Assistance

Other elements of the aid package are a classified communications assistance program and help in the government's efforts to make rural farmers substitute other crops for their opium poppies, officials said.

The supply of the helicopters, which were unarmed and meant to be used for transport, has drawn protests from tribal groups that claim the U.S. equipment is being used to suppress their quest for independence.

In the latest Burmese operation, which began at the end of last month, three battalions were sent to intercept Mr. Chang's forces in the border area, with other Burmese troops deployed in the vicinity as potential reinforcements, officials said. So far as is known, however, only one minor clash has resulted, leaving one Burmese soldier and two Shan United Army troops killed.

Mr. Chang and some of his estimated 3,500 troops reportedly are near an area controlled by the Burmese Communist Party. Following the attack on his Thai headquarters, Mr. Chang threatened to join forces with the Burmese Communists, a statement regarded as a negotiating ploy.

Most of the opium produced in Burma, which accounted for about 75 percent of the Golden Triangle's 600-metric-ton harvest last year, comes from poppy fields in areas under the sway of the Burmese Communists. Until a few years ago, the party allowed groups such as the Shan United Army to buy opium from its area's villagers. But then the Chinese suspended financial assistance to the party in an effort to improve relations with the Rangoon government, and the Burmese Communists became major opium traffickers, according to diplomatic and Burmese sources.

Now the main question is whether the party will use its estimated 20,000 troops to try to take advantage of the Shan United Army's current disarray, diplomats said.

Appeals Court Upholds Ban on Using Some Evidence in Reagan Shooting

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court here has upheld a lower-court ruling that oral and written statements it said the government had obtained unconstitutionally from John W. Hinckley Jr. may not be used at his trial on charges of shooting President Reagan.

Prosecutors have described some of the excluded evidence as "critical" to their hopes of proving that Mr. Hinckley was sane when he wounded Mr. Reagan and three other men last March 30. But they have indicated that they would still expect to have a strong case against Mr. Hinckley even without the evidence excluded under Tuesday's ruling.

The excluded material consists of statements made by Mr. Hinckley to federal agents a few hours after his arrest on March 30 and of several pages of notes that were taken from his cell in July.

The judges ruled that the federal agents' interview with Mr. Hinckley after he had asked to see a lawyer the day of the shooting violated his Fifth Amendment right against compelled self-incrimination. "If the individual states that he wants an attorney, the interrogation must cease until an attorney is present," the panel said.

The appeals panel said prison guards who read and seized from Mr. Hinckley's cell "several sheets of almost illegible handwritten notes bearing on alleged criminal activity" last July had violated his privacy rights under the Fourth Amendment prohibition of "unreasonable searches and seizures."

Clare Timberlake, First U.S. Envoy To the Belgian Congo, Is Dead at 74

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Clare Hayes Timberlake, 74, the first U.S. ambassador to the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) when it became independent in 1960, died Monday of an aneurysm.

During the year he held the post, the Congo was in a state of civil war, and a UN peacekeeping force intervened. In one incident, Mr. Timberlake shielded a photographer from a group of mutinous Congolese troops in front of the U.S. Embassy. The ambassador persuaded the troops to disperse.

After leaving the Congo, Mr. Timberlake was a special assistant to the undersecretary of state for political affairs. He then headed the advisory staff of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. From 1964 to 1965, he was permanent representative to the 17-nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva. He was a member of the Foreign Service board of examiners when he retired in 1970.

Josh Malihabadi

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Josh Malihabadi, 84, a renowned poet in the Urdu language, died Monday of a heart ailment.

Oscar S. Stauffer

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — Oscar S. Stauffer, 95, founder of a newspaper and broadcast group that bears his name and a force behind Alf Landon's 1936 bid for the presidency, died Tuesday.

Mubarak Releases More Detainees Arrested by Sadat

The Associated Press

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has ordered the release of 163 detainees, including three Christian Coptic priests, on grounds that they no longer represent a security danger, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Those released Tuesday were among the 1,536 detained six months ago by the late President Anwar Sadat as part of a crackdown on religious extremists and political opponents. The release brings to 563 the number of prisoners that Mr. Mubarak has ordered to be freed since he came to power following Sadat's assassination in October. The arrests followed sectarian clashes between Moslems and Copts.

No explanation was given as to why authorities thought the released detainees no longer constituted a security threat. Health and humanitarian reasons were cited when earlier releases were ordered.

Earlier this month, a court suspended the Sadat decree that led to the mass arrests. It ruled that the late president had unnecessarily invoked a provision of the constitution that should only be used when the nation faces a "sudden and extreme danger."

The court said that this was not the case because Sadat invoked the clause nearly two months after the "alleged" sectarian strife ended. It said that those still under detention should be released immediately.

Chemical Workers Strike

Reuters

ROME — About 200,000 Italian chemical workers began a 24-hour strike Wednesday demanding government aid for the industry, union leaders said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Argentina's 'Dirty War': A Hushed Madness That Does Not Pass

By Cynthia Gorney
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The boy is 6 years old and does not know where his parents are. He lives with his maternal grandmother, who tells him his mother went away to work in a foreign land. His paternal grandmother, Catalina de Guagnini, tells him his father was kidnapped and has not been heard from since.

She would like to tell him his mother was kidnapped also, *that men abducted the boy* and his father one morning in front of the boy's nursery school, that the boy's mother did not report to work that morning, that armed men came to the couple's empty apartment that night and placed a sign on the door saying "closed" — that for the four years since her children disappeared, Catalina de Guagnini has been obsessed every day and nearly every waking hour by the struggle to make the Argentine government account for them and for the thousands of other men and women who vanished without a trace and left this country with what feels to the stranger like a hushed and swallowed madness that does not pass with time.

She would like, one day, to tell her grandson that, but his other grandmother does not wish to talk about it.

"Every month of the year, on the coasts of South America, they were reporting bodies. It depended on the marine tides," Mrs. de Guagnini said, seated stiffly at the felt-covered dining table that dominates her small Buenos Aires apartment.

Her hands trembled slightly as she said this, but her voice was very strong. "This is the drama they must live with. I think that in this drama if they want the silence, it is because they have a real sense of guilt."

When she speaks of "them," she means the government security agents she believes took her two sons and daughter-in-law away in 1977. They were men who worked, according to relatives like Mrs. de Guagnini and to reports from such international organizations as Amnesty International and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Committee on Human Rights, by forcing people from their homes and offices into unlicensed Ford Falcons, driving them to police stations or secret prisons, torturing them with near-drownings and electric cattle prods and then imprisoning them, or killing them, or injecting them with sedatives, as some believe, and pushing them alive but unconscious from airplanes in flight.

When Argentina military men speak of "them," they mean the guerrillas who turned to violence in the 1970s — who shot to death former President Pedro F. Aramburu, who held Argentine and foreign businessmen prisoner for months while frantic relatives raised ransom, and who killed the 15-year-old daughter of Adm. Armando Lambruschini when they bombed his apartment in 1978.

To defeat the guerrillas, to keep Argentina from collapsing into bombed-out disarray, the military had to do certain unpleasant things, such as coming to people's houses in the night and taking them away. In the course of this necessary warfare, certain "excesses" may have been committed. That is the official explanation, and it is as far as the official explanation goes.

Between Mrs. de Guagnini and the military men there is a great deal of death, but no conversation. Mrs. de Guagnini writes letters, or lengthy petitions, on behalf of the relatives she works with; the government generally declines to answer.

* * *

Stories surface, many of them by now several years old, and make their way around: the boy who went diving in a lake and came up *vomiting because he had seen headless bodies* tied together at the lake bottom; the factory supervisors who gave security forces the names of troublemakers they wished to see disappear; the construction worker who quietly left the country after his crew unearthed a pile of freshly buried bodies and then covered them up because they did not know what else to do. Perhaps they are apocryphal. There is no official response. People pass them in confidence and then go on with their business.

"Discreet mantle of silence" is the term a retired Argentine general used last year. One does not talk about it. Between 6,000 and 15,000 people — the low number has been documented by relatives, the high number estimated by Amnesty International — vanished from their homes, so that friends and family have never had a body or a telephone call or a death certificate to establish whether they are alive or dead.

Newspapers for years refused to print advertisements in which relatives of missing people pleaded for information on their whereabouts. The nation's biggest news and picture magazines do not mention the missing people. No school will sanction discussion of them, although almost every schoolchild old enough to remember probably knows of the disappearances; a foreign visitor, speaking recently to a roomful of bright high school girls, mentioned the missing people, and the girls stirred in their chairs and fell silent, as though the visitor had said something profoundly embarrassing.

The country has its catchwords. *Desaparecidos*: the disappeared. *Guerra sucia*: the dirty war. The dirty war has no public veterans. It is known who led the armed forces in shoot-outs with the guerrillas who tried to take the northern city of San Miguel de Tucumán; it is known who commanded the army and navy and led the "attack on subversion"; it is not known who put people into Ford Falcons and drove them away.

"They did it as a historical mission, and for this they had to violate the law," a recently retired army general said in the government office where he now works. "The thing was decentralized and in many cases done spontaneously. The government knows the names of 20 percent of those who died."

The general was told it would still be extremely interesting to talk to someone who had joined this fight — who had taken people away because he believed he had to.

"Nobody's going to do it," the general said. "Nobody says it to me. Nobody says it to each other."

The general was pressed about it again, and he put his arms on his knees and leaned forward, speaking softly. "You want someone to tell you, 'Well, I put a stocking over my head, I went to this family's house one night, I burst in and said, "Where is such and such a boy," I lined the family up against the wall while I went in to get him, I covered his head and tied his hands in front of him, I took him down to a station and plunged his head in cold water over and over to make him talk about what he knows and whom he knows'?"

The general was looking directly at his visitor, and squinting. "You want somebody to describe to you the moment when he squeezed the trigger and killed somebody by shooting him?"

The general shook his head, and did not say much more after that.

The worst time was four or five years ago; since then, under strict military rule, the violence in Argentina has gradually stilled. The streets, as government officials like to point out, are quiet. It is behind us, they will tell the inquiring foreigner, exasperation sometimes rising in their voices. It is done with. We have to rebuild.

But the country cannot leave it behind. Beneath every international condemnation of Argentina over the last five years, beneath the meetings in Geneva and the demonstrations before the Argentine Embassy in Paris, beneath much of the political tension that helps keep Argentina's now-discredited military government from pulling out and handing its economic shambles of a country to civilians — beneath all that, there are the men and women who vanished.

Every Thursday at midafternoon, silent men and women walk a slow circle below the palm trees in front of the government house. The women, who by now are known internationally, wear white scarves embroidered with the names of their children and the date they disappeared. Sometimes the police arrest them, or photographers who try to take pictures of them. Sometimes the police stand at intersections around the plaza and tell people they may not cross to go in: "For the moment, it is not permitted."

The military is afraid of trials, or reprisals, if civilians take power again. Nuremberg, it is said, is what they think about. Former President Roberto E. Viola caused a stir last March by saying, "If the Reich's troops had won the last war, the war crimes tribunal would have been held not in Nuremberg but in Virginia."

There is talk, now and then, of a law of *olvido* — forgetting.

"We would go along with a law of *olvido*," said an activist in the Peronist movement, the largest political movement in the country, and the one the military opposes most adamantly. "If there's anyone stupid enough to think you can forget because there's a law saying you have to."

It was winter, and a wood fire smoldered behind the Peronist's armchair. "They should be afraid," he said. "They're right to be afraid."

He put his finger to his temple, pointing. "Argentines hate for a long time," he said. "They can hate without talking about it, without showing it. It may take years before it comes out. But it will come out."

* * *

Quietly, in the voice of one who has learned to get the story out of the way, Dolly Rebay de Fernandez said: "My husband was a military adviser to the undersecretary of planning. He worked on various areas, especially the South Atlantic. They had an employee in the ministry who had come in as a soldier — they had given him the position to help him out — and he got his sociology degree and went on working there. In 1976, on the 15th of December, there was a meeting in the secretariat's conference room. They always took a 15-minute break. This young man came in, this employee, and left a portfolio on a chair. A bomb went off. Fourteen people died and 34 were wounded, most of them very badly … . A lieutenant who worked with my husband lost both legs; 29 years old, he's in a wheelchair now … . A navy captain had both legs amputated and lost part of his arms … . My husband was the last to die. He lived 12 days. Forty percent of his body was totally burned."

She wore a pink dress and sandals, and her voice echoed a little in the sparsely furnished room. Below the open window the Peugeot taxis swarmed down one of Buenos Aires' busiest streets. The women who sat with her, their faces impassive, had lost their husbands and sons in what seemed to them similar ways: a young army sublieutenant, shot to death in confrontation with San Miguel de Tucumán guerrillas; an artillery group chief, kidnapped by guerrillas in an attack on an arsenal and held captive for 10 months before he was shot to death in the back of a small truck.

"It always seems the *desaparecidos* are multiplying," Mrs. de Fernandez said. "You're always reading that there are more and more of them. Nobody asks *why* they disappeared. What did they do to provoke it? They act like they were wonderful people, poor, innocent people taken from their homes — as though the terrorism never did anything here. And our husbands, who defended the fatherland — they look like executioners, or assassins. What they were doing was defending themselves from foreign attack. Because you have to believe that it was foreign."

What of trials, due process, proof of guilt?

"In a war you can't do that," Mrs. de Fernandez said. "In wars in other countries you don't make judgments person by person."

"They all carried false identification," said Hebe Solari de Berdina, mother of the slain sublieutenant. "They had so much false documentation."

"Three thousand guerrillas who showed up on the list of *desaparecidos* were found hiding out in France and other places," Mrs. de Fernandez said, and she showed an article from an Argentine newspaper, which cited an article from an extremely conservative Mexican magazine.

"If there were 200 *desaparecidos* and we found 199 of them, everybody would make the same big scandal about it,'" said Col. Gaston Fermepin, a big, dark-suited man whose *son* was the Berdina boy's best friend.

"I think in every war there have been *desaparecidos*," Col. Fermepin said. "It would be good to know how many bodies weren't found in Europe, in Algiers, in Vietnam. I've visited your Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He is a *desaparecido*."

Col. Fermepin spoke for a minute of the friendship between his son and the Berdina boy. Mrs. de Berdina stood quickly and left the room, her face working. When she came back she sat again in her straight-backed chair and said, "The only thing I can assure you is that if the guerrillas come back, we will fight them the same way."

* * *

In the narrow Buenos Aires apartment where Lilia Amparo Jones de Orfano lives with her husband, the fourth door on the left leads to the boys' bedroom. There are twin beds covered with gray plaid spreads, a night table with photographs pressed under the glass, two drawers full of folded socks and underwear, and a guitar in a black plastic case.

In the photographs the young men are mugging for the camera, both of them dark and curly-haired, one mustached. They have been gone five years. When the OAS' Inter-American Committee on Human Rights visited Argentina in September, 1979, the Orfanos' was one of the 5,580 reports the committee received. This is what the Orfanos said:

United Press International

Argentine troops searching for guerrillas in 1975.

The 25-year-old had coffee with his mother one evening, said he had to meet some friends, and never came home. The 21-year-old took an apartment with a friend, walked in his neighborhood one day, and was seen being forced into a car and driven away. In between the two disappearances, Lilia de Orfano and her husband were taken from their home at 5 a.m. by men who forced themselves into the apartment and identified themselves as army. The Orfanos were blindfolded, taken to a group detention center, held for 10 days with the blindfolds still on and then released.

"I'm Catholic, you know." Mrs. de Orfano sipped coffee from a flowered cup in the dining room, with pajamas flapping on the clothesline just outside. "I pray every night. I speak badly to God because he allowed this to happen to my sons. And then I say no, because he has given me the strength to go on."

Her sons, like the sons of Catalina de Guagnini, were politically active. There are some *desaparecido* relatives who believe their children or husbands had nothing to do with the Argentine left or the student movement, that their abductions were part of a monstrous net that took in infants and pregnant women and people with no political involvement, but these two women are not among them.

"Let them be judged," Mrs. de Guagnini said. "Let each be tried for whatever he has done that they can prove."

"We all have the right to think," Mrs. de Orfano said. "Everybody has the right to think in his own way. My kids, I tell you, never killed anybody. I am sure of this. They never planted a bomb."

"The daughter of Lambruschini, poor thing, they bombed her," Mrs. de Guagnini said. "But there she was. They took her body. They know all about it. I think the attackers deserve the same thing — to know where they are, and that they are there because they killed Lambruschini's daughter. Our problem is not one of guilt or innocence. Our problem is that every human being must know where he is, and why. There is no argument about a 'dirty war' that can justify what they've done."

Mrs. de Guagnini lives on a street where low stone and concrete buildings line up face to face in the shade of trees that are now bright with summer leaves. On the corner a plump woman sells black blood sausages and stacked peaches and oranges. Mrs. de Guagnini lives alone; after 42 years of marriage, she and her husband separated a year and a half ago.

She rarely goes to movies or reads novels. She hates weekends. Days when she cannot work on the *desaparecido* problem are scarcely endurable. Her colleagues are similar haunted women: a pediatrician who found herself unable to stand other people's children, a dress designer who lost "the grace of her hands," as Mrs. de Guagnini put it, and now runs mimeograph machines in the offices where the *desaparecido* relatives work.

They believe some of the missing people are alive and being held secretly. Sometimes they use the present tense to talk about them, and sometimes not. "We talk in this uncertainty — in the 'who knows?' " Mrs. de Guagnini said. "But we proceed as though they were alive. There are people who have already mentally buried their children. It's very hard to go on living like this."

What if a list were published, finally, and it said their sons were dead?

"I don't know," Mrs. de Orfano said. "What will I do? I don't know what I'll do. But staying here calmly, with my sons dead? The answer is no."

She sat on one of the plaid bedspreads, feet together in her plastic house slippers, gazing at the wall. "There are clean wars?" she said. "A war against whom? Against anyone who thought? Against people who didn't think like them? If there was a 'dirty war,' it was theirs, because when they took my sons, my sons were in no war. Their only arms were paper and pens. The children they took with their parents were in a war?" Contempt was making her voice unsteady. " 'Excesses,' " she said.

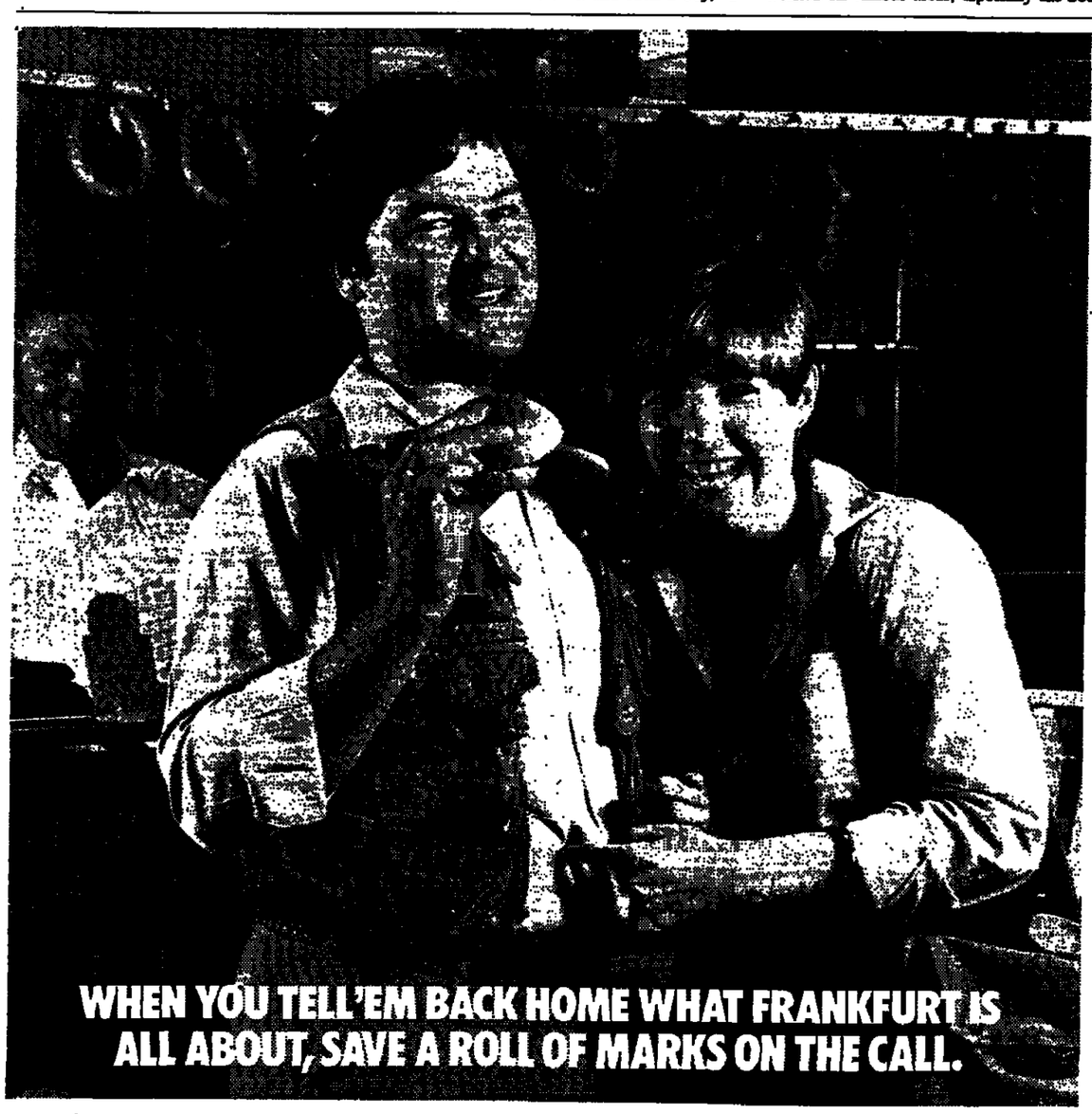
* * *

Dear Señor Orfano:

I have the pleasure of directing myself to you with regard to the letter of 2 Sept. 1976, addressed to this ministry, requesting information as to the whereabouts of Pantaleon Daniel ORFANO.

With respect to this matter, I bring to your attention the fact that the pertinent judicial authority wishes to convey that no records exist regarding his location, and that he is not in detention.

Capt. CARLOS RODOLFO DOGLICLI



Ah, the food in Europe! It's really something else. You'll sample the kinds of treats you wish you could share with the folks you left behind.
So make their mouths water. Give 'em a call. But be sure to check these mark-saving tips first.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES
Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money.

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE
In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a *short* call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS
Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS
Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Have you digested that? O.K. Now pass the mustard!

Bell System

Reach out and touch someone

Pakistan's Playboy-Turned-Terrorist Is Out to Avenge Bhutto's Execution

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

LAHORE, Pakistan — In the heady days of the mid-1970s, when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was prime minister of Pakistan, his son Murtaza spent as much time on the London disco circuit as he did studying at Oxford.

But then, in April, 1979, the deposed prime minister was executed by Pakistan's martial-law regime and playboy Murtaza turned terrorist. Today, Murtaza, 27, and a younger brother, Shahnawaz, 23, lead a shadowy terrorist organization known as Al Zulfikar — The Sword.

Its principal aims are to avenge Bhutto's death and to depose the man who ordered him killed, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the general who heads the military government. Its tactics are those of terrorist organizations everywhere: arson, assassination and other forms of violence.

It is the only known group committed to the overthrow of the Zia regime, which the Reagan administration recently agreed to support with $3.2 billion in aid.

Al Zulfikar was formed shortly after Bhutto's death and based itself in Kabul, in neighboring Afghanistan. Its members are said to be mainly dissident leftist students, a few former army officers and men who served the old Federal Security Agency, Bhutto's secret police. Most are from Bhutto's home province, Sind, in southeastern Pakistan.

Sources who have followed the development of Al Zulfikar believe that the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, provided financial backing for the group, and this is believed to have helped chill Pakistan's relations with Libya. An Indian magazine correspondent who interviewed Shahnawaz Bhutto in Kabul last year was told that Murtaza Bhutto had departed for Tripoli the day before to meet with Col. Qadhafi.

The group is also said to have received support from the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan, and thus, indirectly, from Moscow.

Murtaza Bhutto has boasted that there are several thousand Pakistanis in his organization, but diplomats in Pakistan and others familiar with the group say the number is probably no more than a few hundred.

A few members have reportedly been trained at camps in the Middle East operated by the Palestine Liberation Organization, but some who know the organization doubt this. They describe it as a group of ill-disciplined youths.

"Even with the weaponry they have acquired, they come across as an amateurish lot, seriously lacking the kind of professionalism and rabid fanaticism evident in the PLO," the Indian magazine writer said after a visit to the group's Kabul headquarters.

The Associated Press

Murtaza Bhutto in a 1977 photograph.

The Pakistani government, however, is deadly serious about Al Zulfikar, for in the past year the organization has proved its ability to strike.

Pakistani authorities believe that Al Zulfikar was responsible for the bomb that exploded at a Karachi stadium last February killing two persons shortly before Pope John Paul II arrived to celebrate a Mass.

The following month, Al Zulfikar terrorists hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines plane and forced Gen. Zia to release 54 political prisoners and permit them to leave the country. Many of the prisoners were leaders of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Last Sept. 25, in Lahore, a four-man Al Zulfikar assassination squad gunned down a former member of Gen. Zia's Cabinet named Choudhary Zahur Elahi as he was driving to the home of a friend. Mr. Elahi is said to have had as a souvenir the pen Gen. Zia used to sign Bhutto's death warrant. In the car with Mr. Elahi was the former Lahore high court chief justice who convicted Bhutto of conspiracy to murder, but he survived the incident.

Pakistani authorities have attributed to Al Zulfikar a number of incidents, including a train derailment in which nearly 100 persons were killed.

After the assassination in September, the government announced the arrest of more than 100 suspected Al Zulfikar members in Lahore. Other arrests and raids were made in Karachi and Rawalpindi.

Interior Minister Mahmoud Haroon told Pakistan's Federal Council during a recent debate on internal security that 481 suspected Al Zulfikar members were under arrest and waiting to be charged with criminal offenses. He said the threat from Al Zulfikar was being brought under control.

Independent sources agree that the government has managed to infiltrate Al Zulfikar and to reduce its threat by arresting key members in recent months. One member of the Lahore assassination squad was arrested six days after the incident. A second was killed in a shoot-out with the Karachi police two months later.

Hideouts in Lahore and Rawalpindi have been raided, and many Al Zulfikar members have reportedly been picked up after crossing the border from Afghanistan.

Yet an Al Zulfikar assassination squad was flushed out recently in the course of a routine traffic check in Rawalpindi, underscoring the group's continued potential for disruption.

Gen. Zia's regime remains on the alert. Security in the capital, Islamabad, and in large provincial cities is visibly greater than a year ago, especially around principal officials in the military government. "There are a lot more guards around the homes of prominent people," a resident of Lahore said.

Ironically, Al Zulfikar's terror tactics appear to have narrowed any chance it may have had of deposing Gen. Zia.

When Al Zulfikar terrorists killed a young Pakistani diplomat in the course of the airline hijacking last year, a wave of revulsion swept the country. Because of the close ties of the Bhutto brothers to the major political party opposed to Gen. Zia — a party run by the brothers' mother and sister — the public linked the act to more moderate anti-Zia forces.

Gen. Zia has encouraged this association, and it seems to have helped to dissipate popular resentment of his prolonged military rule.

Subsequent Al Zulfikar actions have also tended to rub off on Gen. Zia's less radical opponents, further tarnishing the negative public image of the politicians.

Also, the hijacking embarrassed Al Zulfikar's hosts in Kabul, exposing them as supporters of international terrorism. Some observers believe that at least part of Al Zulfikar's leadership may have moved to Libya.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani authorities are nervous, alert to the threat they insist they now control. "Senior police officers say they've broken the back of Al Zulfikar and disrupted its operational plan," a Western diplomat said. "But I'm not sure they feel this way in their hearts."

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هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Hoescht Says It Will Keep Roussel Uclaf Control

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Hoechst, the West German chemical concern, said Wednesday it will retain the majority stake in its Roussel Uclaf French subsidiary under terms of the agreement reached with the French government on nationalization.

A spokesman, commenting on a statement by French officials in Paris that the French stake will start at 34 percent and later raised to 50 percent, said this is not in the terms of the agreement. In the statement, Hoechst said "the agreement reached with the French government ensures that Roussel Uclaf will continue to be managed according to the principles of a private sector company with worldwide interests."

Hoechst now holds 57.9 percent of Roussel Uclaf. Hoechst said it is prepared to reduce its holding in Roussel Uclaf but will retain a majority. Hoechst said a new supervisory board will be established, nominated half by the French state and half by Hoechst, while the chairman will be a French appointee.

Alusuisse to Halve Dividend After Poor Quarter

Reuters

ZURICH — Alusuisse, the Swiss aluminium company, proposed Wednesday to halve its dividend, saying that the fourth quarter of 1981 had proved worse than expected.

The company reported a group net loss of 52.3 million Swiss francs ($28 million) in 1981 compared with a net profit of 135.2 million Swiss francs in 1980. The 1981 proposed dividend is 12.50 Swiss francs per nominal share and 25 francs per bearer share.

In a shareholders' letter of Nov. 18, Alusuisse forecast a substantial decline in earnings but still forecast a profit for the year as a whole.

Rolls in Engine Talks With United Tech and GE

Reuters

LONDON — Rolls-Royce said Wednesday it has conducted talks with both United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney and General Electric aimed at securing one of the U.S. companies as a third partner in the Anglo-Japanese consortium developing the RJ-500 jet engine.

The consortium hopes a U.S. engine manufacturer will decide to join it by the end of March, a spokesman for state owned Rolls-Royce said. The engine, designed for a new generation of 150-seat airliners, is being developed by Rolls-Royce Japanese Aero-Engines, which is comprised of Rolls, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

Texaco Claims "Significant" Offshore Discovery

Reuters

NEW ORLEANS — Texaco said Wednesday it has made a "significant" natural gas and condensate discovery in the Gulf of Mexico about 85 miles southwest of New Orleans.

The company said it has a 100 percent interest in the well, which was drilled to a depth of 16,305 feet. The well tested 12 million cubic feet of natural gas and 877 barrels of condensate a day, the company said.

Receiver Nearly Certain DeLorean Can Be Saved

The Associated Press

LONDON — The receiver appointed by the British government to save the DeLorean Motor from bankruptcy headed for financial talks in New York Wednesday "90 percent certain" that the Belfast-based sports car company can be salvaged.

"I believe they have a good business, a good car and a loyal work force, and there are many entrepeneurs around the world who would like to take an interest," said Sir Kenneth Cork. Sir Kenneth was called in last Friday to reorganize the firm and help pay off debts of £70 million.

However, Sir Kenneth said Wednesday that he would not be taking up an offer from Budget Rent-a-Car, the U.S. car rental firm, to buy 1,000 cars immediately and 1,000 more over the next year. He said Budget had offered only $20,000 per car. "At that price, they would make a fortune," he said.

Hong Kong Removes Tax On Deposits

Bankers See Inflow Of Foreign Currency

From Agency Dispatches

HONG KONG — Financial Secretary John Bremridge announced Wednesday the removal of Hong Kong's withholding tax on interest from foreign-currency deposits, a move bankers said would enhance the colony's standing as an international financial center.

The removal of the tax, which had been 15 percent for individuals and 17 percent for businesses, surprised Hong Kong banking circles.

Though they had lobbied for ending the tax, most bankers had expected Mr. Bremridge to take more time to study the proposal.

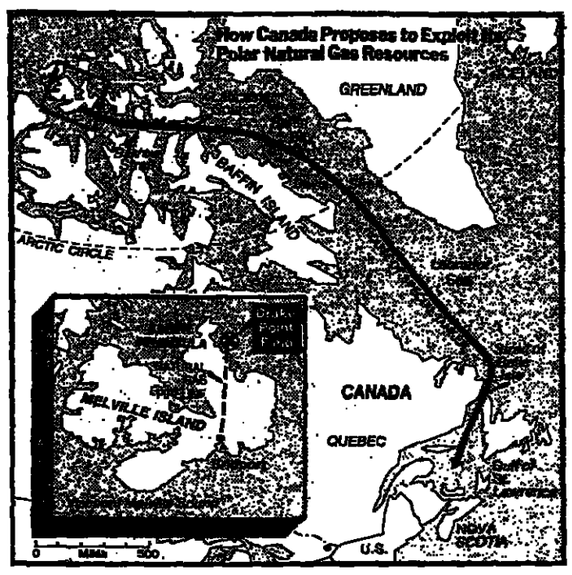
The financial secretary also announced in his annual budget speech that the tax on interest from Hong Kong dollar deposits was being cut to 10 percent from 15 percent. The steps were a continuation of the government's policy of liberalizing the banking sector.

Bankers said the most immediate effect of the tax changes would probably be to increase Hong Kong's importance in funding syndicated loans. Though most of the loans in the region are arranged in Hong Kong, the funding is frequently carried out in Singapore, which has an active Asian dollar market.

Though the measures are certain to increase the flow of foreign currency into the colony over the long term, banking sources cautioned that they did not expect an immediate surge.

Mr. Bremridge said the budget surplus for the year starting in April will be 7.7 billion Hong Kong dollars ($1.3 billion). He predicted 8-percent real growth in gross domestic product and a drop in the consumer price inflation rate to 12 from 15 percent.

The secretary also announced some tax concessions designed to encourage capital spending. But, contrary to some expectations, he did not take any steps to increase taxes on motor vehicles, gasoline or gambling. Increased tax revenues from higher corporate profits should about offset the loss of the revenue from the tax cuts, he said.



Canadian Project to Extract Arctic Gas Nears Start-Up

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

MONTREAL — Less than 1,000 miles from the North Pole lies a rich field of natural gas that, by 1986, is expected to flow to homes in eastern Canada and, indirectly, to increase the supply of gas to the United States.

The Arctic Pilot Project, one of Canada's boldest attempts to exploit its northern resources, is in the final stages of approval, and construction is to begin when the National Energy Board and the government give the expected green light in midyear.

The project is being proposed by a group of Canadian companies led by government-owned Petro-Canada. The other partners are Dome, Nova and Melville Shipping, while Panarctic Oils will produce the gas and TransCanada Pipelines will distribute it.

The gas, first discovered in 1969, lies under the northern Sabine Peninsula of Melville Island in the high Arctic. The field, known as Drake Point, contains proven reserves of nearly 6 trillion cubic feet. It has taken about five years to devise a system that will make exploitation feasible.

Wilbert H. Hopper, president of Petro-Canada, explained recently that "probably the most important aspect is the shipping — the development for the first time in history of a shipping system the year round in the high Arctic that will be valuable for gas and for minerals whose exploitation was not worthwhile when ships were able to operate only two or three months of the year."

A major stake in the project's success is Canada's ability eventually to recover up to 14 trillion cubic feet of natural gas on Melville and other islands of the high Arctic under economical conditions. Among other advantages, Mr. Hopper noted the technological and industrial benefits from new techniques that will be used, as well as the further affirmation of Canadian sovereignty over Arctic waters.

The gas will be piped under the permafrost-covered island to the south shore, where it will be liquefied. Then specially reinforced tankers will take the liquefied gas through 3,200 miles of icy seas to a plant either in Nova Scotia or Quebec, where it will be converted back to gas for distribution in the Maritime Provinces.

This will free an equivalent amount of gas from Alberta province for sale in the central and western United States.

Feasibility Study

The participants in the project, who have already spent 50 million Canadian dollars ($41 million) on preliminary work, say they intend to go into the Canadian financial markets for loans totaling about 75 percent of the costs. Although there have been preliminary talks with lenders, financing will not be concluded until the hearings are completed before the Canadian and U.S. energy boards and the proposals approved.

The plan is being called a pilot project because it is small-scale, just large enough to prove the technical and economic feasibility of delivering Arctic gas by ship. The total cost of the project, including the southern terminals, is estimated at 2.7 billion Canadian dollars and the delivery involves only 260 million cubic feet a day.

The biggest single expenditure, about $800 million would be for two tankers, the first carriers of liquefied natural gas able to break through ice. The 1,300-foot-long, double-hulled ships would have ice-cutting keels and unusually high bows to ride up on top of the ice and crush it. There is no yard in Canada capable of building such ships, and thus they would have to be bought abroad and paid for, presumably, in U.S. dollars.

The route will take the ships from the terminal at Bridport, on the south shore of Melville, through the Viscount Melville Sound, Barrow Strait and Lancaster Sound into Baffin Bay, then south through Davis Strait into the Strait of Belle Isle, which separates Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The National Energy Board will decide whether the southern facilities will be built at the Strait of Canso, in northern Nova Scotia, or at Gros Cacouna, Quebec, on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence River. A round trip is expected to take 33 days in winter and 16 days in summer, with each ship making 16 trips a year.

NYSE Up Sharply in Final Hour

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — A late rally Wednesday pushed prices on the New York stock market sharply higher, with oil and blue chip stocks providing the leadership.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 13.79 points at 826.77. Advances led declines by around 1,037 to 478, and volume widened to 64.80 million shares from 60.10 million Tuesday.

The Dow average traded in a narrow range most of the day and was off about three points at midsession. The average had been up just four points an hour before the close. But the market gained strength in the afternoon and rose sharply in the last hour following a cut in the broker loan rate to 14½ percent by Continental Illinois.

Analysts said the cut in the broker loan rate, coupled with a late rally in the bond market, renewed hopes that interest rates may continue to ease.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai and co also noted that the selling pressure earlier in the day was fairly limited and investors were encouraged by the abatement in selling. He said short covering then came into play as investors started to anticipate a turnaround.

Another source of strength was the sudden upturn in the oil stocks, which have been sliding for months due to a worldwide oil supply glut.

Six of the 10 most active stocks were in the oil sector, and Mobil, Texaco, Gulf and Atlantic Richfield all recorded turnover of more than a million shares.

Al Silber of Dean Witter attributed some of the activity to reports that the Iran-Iraq war is escalating, which could disrupt oil supplies and thus boost prices.

"Many institutional investors are reinvesting in the international oil stocks, which currently have price-earning ratios at historic lows and are more sold out than the market as a whole," Mr. Silber said.

After the close, Chrysler reported that it lost $66.9 million in the fourth quarter against a loss of $235.1 million for the like period a year ago.

International Telephone & Telegraph reported its fourth quarter profits slipped to $247.2 million against $250.1 million last year. For the year ITT earned $676.8 million against $755.4 million in 1980.

In other news, American Telephone & Telegraph asked shareholders to approve an increase in the company's authorized number of common shares to 1.2 billion from 900 million.

In a proxy statement for the company's annual meeting April 21 AT&T said that based primarily on the projected sales of shares to AT&T's dividend reinvestment, employe savings and stock ownership plans "virtually all of the presently authorized shares will have been issued by the end of 1982." The last increase authorizing the issue of 150 million additional shares was approved in 1980.

CBS Inc. said its profit margins for its network broadcasting operations will be under pressure this year from rising production costs and the renewal of its contract with the National Football League.

Arvin Industries said its board authorized the repurchase of up to $7.5 million of its common and preferred shares from time to time. It said the purchases can be made either on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The shares will be used to support employe benefit plans and other corporate purposes, it added.

Volcker Says Markets Fail To See Progress on Inflation

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Financial markets have failed to take into account the increasingly brighter outlook for inflation, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday.

"I think perhaps they are underestimating how much progress we are going to make on inflation," he said.

In separate testimony before the Senate Budget Committee, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said he believes consumer prices in January rose at about a 5-percent annual rate, or maybe "a shade lower." The figures for January will be released Thursday.

He said that in the last three months the rise in consumer prices had been running at about a 5.2-percent rate, and January's rate will be "in that area again."

Mr. Volcker said that if Congress reduces the budget deficit and the Fed maintains its tight monetary policy, the markets will be appeased and rates should decline. Interest rates may fall for several years once the economy begins to recover and inflation is brought under control, he said.

The Fed still anticipates recovery by midyear, Mr. Volcker said, adding, "I don't accept at all the proposition that interest rates have to rise as the economy recovers."

Meanwhile, the Fed came in for stiff criticism by James Tobin, 1981 winner of the Nobel prize for economics. The Yale professor warned that the Fed's tight money policy — not big budget deficits — "will stop a new recovery before it gets very far."

"Given the Fed's monetary targets, an upturn in business activity this year is likely to raise interest rates further," he said warned. "Once again they will cut short the recovery, very probably at higher rates of unemployment and excess industrial capacity than in the brief interlude (from recession) last year."

Speaking at a Conference Board seminar in New York, Mr. Tobin asserted that placing the blame on federal budget deficits for high interest rates "is at most a half truth."

"Certainly the deficit for the current year is not responsible for today's high interest rates and is not crowding out anything," he said. Rather monetary policy brought the high interest rates; those rates crowded out investment and all kinds of interest sensitive demand for goods and services. This collapse produced the recession and the recession ballooned the deficit for the fiscal year, he said.

"Thus it is not that monetary policy is colliding with fiscal policy — it is colliding with the economy," Mr. Tobin said.

Monetary policy, he added, "would block a full recovery whether the recovery was spurred by increased government spending on defense, private spending of tax cuts or stepped up investment or consumption."

"To achieve a solid recovery such as the administration projects, and to achieve it without astronomical interest rates and serious crowding out, we need an easier monetary policy and a tighter fiscal policy," he warned.

The Congressional Budget Office's latest assessment of the administration's fiscal 1983 budget is to be released Thursday.

Pan Am Hopes for Late '82 Profit

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways, which has been losing about $1 million a day, believes it has a chance to break even and perhaps report an operating profit this year.

C. Edward Acker, chairman and chief executive officer, told a group of reporters Tuesday that the recovery depended on getting further concessions from unions and on a modest upturn in air travel later this year.

He also predicted that the company, which has highly seasonal earnings, would have an operating profit in the third quarter, even if the current depressed traffic declined an additional 5 percent.

This would be a sharp turnaround for the company, which had an operating loss of $348.4 million for 1981 and an operating loss of $48.4 million for the third quarter last year.

However, the company had a net loss of only $18.8 million for the year, primarily because of a pretax gain of $364.2 million from its sale of Intercontinental Hotels Corp. The gain from the sale enabled the company to show earnings of $281.5 million in the third quarter.

Mr. Acker said that he was also encouraged in the current negotiations for productivity gains with unions representing about 22,000 employees.

He predicted that the airline could increase its capacity to 15 percent from 12 percent in the last eight months of this year, mostly in domestic markets, only if the various groups — pilots, flight attendants, flight engineers and ground crew workers — would agree to changes in work rules.

Some of the concessions, he explained, would involve pilots' giving up extra pay for flying at night or over water, practices carried over from the propeller age. The effect would be to allow pilots to fly an average of five more hours a month this year. They averaged 44 hours a month in 1981.

Mr. Acker estimated that with such concessions aircraft utilization would go up 4 percent and available seat miles 14 percent without added cost.

In addition to the cost savings and extra business that the increased capacity is expected to generate, Mr. Acker said that for Pan Am to break even, only modest improvements would be needed in air travel.

He said that the prediction was based on an economic upturn that would begin in July and would bring about 3 to 4 percent growth in revenue passenger miles domestically. On the international market, he said that Pan Am was expecting no more than a 2-percent increase.

Mr. Acker said that the company was in a strong financial position with $240 million in cash and short-term securities and $46 million in credit held in escrow by General Electric Credit Corp.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 24, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.593	4.745	109.83 *	43.08 *	0.2849	—	5.995 *	138.64 *	22.73 *
Brussels (a)	42.245	79.1125	18.3325	7.1845	2.4725 *	16.6845	—	23.1395	3.468
Frankfurt	2.3625	4.315	—	39.25 *	1.364 x	91.03 *	5.468 *	126.32 *	20.82 *
London (b)	1.8283	—	4.2285	11.0123	2.3177	4.7485	79.39	3.4235	14.4905
Milan	1,267.30	2,319.30	537.15	210.59	—	489.84	29.285	677.52	140.22
New York	—	1.8349	0.4226	0.1657	0.0388 *	0.3844	0.023	0.5263	0.1259
Paris	6.0175	11.0085	254.98 *	—	4.75 x	232.25 *	13.92 *	321.83 *	76.08 *
Zurich	1.8717	3.4216	79.215 *	31.075 *	0.1476	72.03 *	4.3263 *	—	23.615 *
1 ECU	1.0264	0.5619	2.4231	0.7782	1.300.92	2.6404	44.3905	1.9188	8.1253
1 SDR	1.123	0.6192	2.6748	0.8281	1.435.79	2.9309	49.0221	2.1204	8.9649

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
1.8775	Australian $	0.528	0.0557	Israeli shekel	17.95	0.4749	Singapore $	2.1055
0.0462	Austrian schilling	14.605	0.0042	Japanese yen	234.20	1.0255	S. African rand	0.9751
0.0214	Belgian fin. franc	46.70	2.5161	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2844	0.0014	S. Korean won	709.30
0.5194	Canadian $	1.2203	0.4338	Malay. ringgit	2.305	0.0598	Spanish pesete	101.825
0.126	Danish krone	7.9305	0.1665	Norw. krone	6.0025	0.1732	Swedish krona	5.7715
0.2213	Finnish mark	4.518	0.1157	Phil. peso	8.643	0.0261	Taiwan $	38.17
0.0163	Greek drachma	61.20	0.0145	Port. escudo	68.887	0.0435	Thai baht	22.975
0.1696	Hong Kong $	5.8945	0.2923	Saudi riyal	3.4203	0.2722	U.A.E. dirham	3.6725
1.4945	Irish £	0.6694						

£ Sterling: 1.2241 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Tin Crunch Appears to Crumple

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — As mysteriously as it appeared, the price surge that threatened to wreak havoc in the tin market has seemingly receded.

In the past several days, the price of tin has fallen sharply, and dealers now say that the squeeze that was expected to materialize at the end of this week will probably not occur.

"It appears that crunch dates and squeezes and such were overplayed," said Bruce Leeming, a director of Rudolf Wolff & Co., dealers. "The bulk of the blood had been spilled some time ago."

Since July, mysterious buyers who are widely thought to be a consortium of tin-producing countries had been pushing the price steadily higher by amassing a stockpile estimated at 50,000 metric tons or more. The open market price eventually climbed to about £9,000 a ton three weeks ago from £6,350 a ton before the buying began.

It appeared to many that the tin market, which is centered on the London Metal Exchange here, was headed for a repetition of the silver crisis of 1980, when the Hunt brothers of Texas succeeded in temporarily driving prices up sharply by heavy buying.

But 10 days ago, exchange officials stepped in and set a limit of £120 in daily penalties that would be owed for each ton not delivered by the contract date.

In addition, the officials said they had received assurances from dealers representing the purchasers that sufficient tin would be made available to prevent sharp price increases.

For these or other reasons, the price began to drop sharply. Wednesday, the "spot," or market, price ended the day at £8,130 per metric ton, slightly below Tuesday's close. But Tuesday, the price fell £225 from the morning to afternoon price fixings alone. On the day it closed £520 lower.

"The whole thing has now become a nonevent," said an official with the metal exchange. "The price is lower now, which is what we hoped would happen."

According to this official, the price is so low that no one who sold tin short in the past three months should face more than a minimal loss. But some dealers have said they took large losses in recent months when the price appeared likely to move steadily upward.

Another sign that the market was returning to normalcy was the narrowing of the unusual reverse spread between spot and futures prices. Ordinarily, futures prices are higher because when "backwardation," as the twist is known, occurs, holders of tin tend to sell their physical holdings for the higher price and buy a forward contract at the lower price.

At Wednesday's close, the difference between spot and three months forward prices had dropped to about £395 a metric ton. At times, the gap has been as much as £1,000 per ton.

Few tin experts, however, are willing to dismiss entirely the possibility that the market could face further disruption.

The producers, who are said to be behind the buying operation, were upset at the low price tin had been fetching. In addition, the International Tin Agreement, which sets floor and ceiling prices, is in limbo because the United States has refused to agree to higher prices.

Musa Hitam, Malaysia's deputy prime minister, is now visiting Thailand and Indonesia, which together with his own country produce 65 percent of the world's tin, to develop support for a "Tinpec" cartel, along the lines of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Thus far, however, the response has been lukewarm. Less well-off producers want to export as much as possible.

New Moves for Mystery Buyer?

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — The mystery tin buyer may stop lending tin Wednesday in the London Metal Exchange and demand deliveries to raise the tin price, industry sources here said.

The buyer, who has been lending tin for £120 a day, in the form of penalites paid for late deliveries in the current shortage, is expected to change his tactics to reverse the falling price trend of the last eight days on both the LME and the Penang market.

The sources said the buyer is expected to switch to buying three-month tin soon on the LME to keep prices high and to buy more tin in Penang.

The industry sources said a shortage is expected to prevail on the LME in April, May and June when dealers, fast running out of stocks, make fresh orders.

The tin price may pick up at the end of the year without the mystery buyer's support, enabling him to pull out of the market, they added.

Romanians Tell More Bankers of Debt Problems

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Romanian Foreign Trade Bank in Bucharest has informed its Western creditor banks that it has entered discussions with a small group of international banks on restructuring its convertible currency foreign debt, banking sources said Wednesday.

Officials from the Romanian Finance Ministry and Foreign Trade Bank will meet the group, consisting of eight banks, here Thursday, the sources added.

Talks on a possible restructuring of debt began in early January when the small group of banks was invited to Bucharest, but Wednesday's message is believed to be the first time Romania has informed the much wider circle of Western creditor banks of its payments difficulties.

In a telex, the Foreign Trade Bank said "a number of alternatives are under consideration for a restructuring of Romania's convertible currency debt so as to facilitate the smooth operation of Romania's foreign currency budget with consequent benefit for all those engaged in foreign trade with Romania."

Bankers estimate that Romania is behind with up to $1.2 billion of payments due last year, around $800 million of which is in the form of supplier credits. Repayments due this year on all foreign loans are thought to total around $1.8 billion.

United Biscuits (UK) Limited
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All of these Securities have been offered outside the United States.
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

Feb. 24, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	814.88	829.72	806.51	824.77	+13.39
20 Trn	333.22	343.86	330.95	340.31	+6.38
15 Util	108.73	104.90	105.28	104.54	+0.67
65 Stk	319.86	326.30	317.25	324.84	+5.04

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	64.80	49.03	4.86	4.10
Adv.	1,037	674	323	207
Vol. Up	49.97	36.52	1.38	1.94
Decl.	478	815	247	349
Vol. Down	10.78	14.59	0.94	2.15
Unch.	358	411	201	210
Total	1,573	1,900	771	766
New highs	20	8	5	4
New lows	104	205	55	77

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Mobil s	1,730,700	22¼	+ ¼
Texaco Inc	1,462,900	30½	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	1,252,800	30⅝	+1
Atl Richfld	1,049,500	34¾	+1⅛
AmerT&T	992,600	55⅝	+ ⅛
StdOilCal	801,500	33¼	+1⅛
Sony Corp	705,900	14¼	− ⅛
CentlfCp	703,000	30¼	− ¼
IBM	700,400	65¼	+1¼
PhillipsPet	695,800	33⅛	− ⅛
Pfizer	623,400	55½	+1⅛
Exxon s	610,600	28⅝	+ ¼
Gen Motors	607,200	37	+⅜
Citicorp	543,100	36⅝	+ ⅛
Am AirLin	542,900	13	+1

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	65.45	64.31	65.45	+1.01
Industrials	73.86	72.54	73.86	+1.23
Transp.	57.87	56.39	57.87	+1.32
Utilities	38.11	37.61	38.11	+0.35
Finance	70.22	69.36	70.22	+0.92

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	—	—	113.47	+1.36
Industrials	—	—	124.08	+2.27
Utilities	—	—	52.01	+0.40
Finance	—	—	14.35	+0.22
Transp.	—	—	18.49	+0.41

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HouOilTr	420,200	12½	+ ⅜
DomePtrl s	202,300	8½	+ ⅛
WangB	148,400	25½	+ ½
Frontier Air	132,400	23¼	− ⅛
RangerOil	122,300	5⅝	+ ⅛
Amdahl	110,700	26⅝	+ ⅛
AZL Res	99,800	14⅝	+1⅛
GalaxyOil n	88,700	6¾	+⅛
Westfrd s	84,300	22½	+1¼
MarkProd s	79,700	5	+ ⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
267.22	264.37	267.19	+2.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 23	134,496	307,956	2,215
Feb. 22	152,227	333,673	2,155
Feb. 19	129,402	298,081	4,026
Feb. 18	115,530	290,832	2,500
Feb. 17	124,008	290,020	1,859

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	—	—	57.31	+0.21
Utilities	—	—	54.00	+0.32
Industrials	—	—	58.68	+0.10

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Last	Chge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —						
12⅝	6⅛	AAR	.44	55	9	8	7¾	8 + ⅛
28¼	12¼	ACF	2.76	7.6	7	28	25¾	26¼
28½	18½	AMF	1.36	6.9	11	797	19¾	19¾ + ½
16⅞	3¾	AM Intl			3384	3	d 1¾	2⅛ − ⅛
7¾	3¾	APL			3	4¼	4¼	4¼ − ⅛
37¼	23¾	ARA	2	8.0	7	98	26	26¼ 26¾ + ⅛
56⅝	22¾	ASA	.4a	12	640	34⅝	33⅝	34¼ +1⅛
36⅝	11½	AVX	.32	2.0	53	15¼	15⅛	15¼ + ½
32¼	23⅝	AbtLb	s .72	2.5	14	1009	28⅝	28⅞ 28⅞ + ⅜
29½	17¼	AcmeC	1.40	4.5	8	9	22⅝	22¼ 22½
9⅝	8⅝	AcmeE	n.320	3.7	8	2	8¾	8¾ 8¾
6¾	4	AdmDg	.04	3	6	21	4⅝	4½ 4⅝
15⅝	12¾	AdsEx	2.25e	17.	76	13½	12¾	13⅛ + ¼
7⅞	4⅝	AdmMi	.20e	3.0	7	1	6⅝	6⅝ 6⅝ + ⅛
31	14	AMD	s		26	1768	17⅞	17⅞ + ⅛
47⅝	30⅝	AetnLi	2.32	6.1	5	857	45¼	44½ 45¼ + ⅛
21	9⅞	Ahmns	1.20	10.300	16	12	11⅝	12 + ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Aileen			15	2½	2½	2½
48⅝	31⅝	AirFrd	.80	2.5	7	533	32⅛	32¼ + ⅜
17½	7⅝	AirbFrt	.40	6.4	14	91	9⅛	9⅛ + ⅛
15½	9¼	Alabna	.80	7.8	11	167	10¼	9⅞ 10¼ + ⅜
22½	15⅝	AlMos	n			195	15⅝	15⅝ 15⅝ − ⅛
27¼	23¼	AlaP	pf4.32	16.		x52	25	24½ 24½ + ½
6⅝	5½	AlaP	pf .87	16.		x8	5⅝	5¼ 5¼ − ⅛
85⅝	70	AlaP	pf 11	13.		y270	76⅝	67⅝ 75 + ⅜
56½	46	AlaP	pf 8.16	16.		y200	50¼	50⅛ 50½ + ½
16	13⅝	Alaska	1.60	12.	5	14	14⅛	13⅝ 13⅝ − ⅛
32½	12½	AlskInt	.60	4.4	3	526	13⅝	13½ 13½ − ½
38⅝	22⅝	Albany	1.20	4.4	5	24	24⅝	24⅝ 24⅝
16¼	9¾	Alberto	.50	3.8	8	5	13	12 13 − ⅛
29⅝	21¼	Albtsn	.88	3.2	9	13	27½	27⅛ 27⅛ + ⅛
40	18⅝	Alcan	1.80	9.0	5	433	20⅛	19⅞ 20 + ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	AlcSt	s1.08	5.7	7	19	19⅝	19 + ½
28⅝	25⅝	AlexAl	s1.84	6.6	10	157	28⅛	28 28 − ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Alexdr			6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
60¼	27½	AllCp	1.08	2.4	8	113	46¼	45¼ 45¼ − ⅛
22¼	17⅝	AllCp	pf2.86	16.		26	19½	19 19 − ¼
35⅝	25⅝	AllInt	1.48	5.3	7	80	27	26 27 +1
18⅝	14⅝	AllIn	pf2.19	14.	10	15	15¼	15¼ 15¼ − ¼
77	70⅝	Allsl	pfC11.25	16.		85	71½	70⅝ 71⅛ + ½
17⅝	13⅝	AllgPw	2.16	12.	6	386	17⅝	17⅝ 17⅝ + ⅛
22	14	AllisCo	1	7.0	7	27	14⅝	14⅝ 14⅝
39⅝	36⅝	AllisCh	2.40	6.4	4	378	37⅝	37 37⅝ + ⅜
54¼	44	AldCo	pfA.24	14.		4	47	46⅝ 47 + ½
96	83½	AldCo	pf 12	14.		8	84⅝	84½ 84½ − ⅛
24⅝	15½	AldMat	1	4.3	8	25	23½	23½ 23½ + ⅜
11	7	AldPd	.20	2.3	17	13	8⅝	8⅝ 8⅝
31½	20⅝	AldStr	1.80	4.4	6	88	27⅝	27⅛ 27⅛
19¼	15½	AltTel	n.96	6.0	6	9	16	16 16
42⅝	12⅝	AltaCh			8	82	13⅝	13⅝ − ¼
51⅝	34⅝	AltaCo	pf5.88	16.		10	35	35⅛ 35⅛ + ½
25⅝	11⅛	AltrAu	s .48	2.2	13	22	21⅝	22 + ¼
14⅝	9⅝	AlphPr			21	11⅝	11⅝	11½ + ⅛
27½	21⅝	Alcoa	1.80	7.7	6	577	23⅝	23⅝ 23⅝
49	27	AmSug	5	12.	3	117	41¼	40⅝ 41 + ¼
59	27⅛	Amax	2.40	8.3	9	1307	29½	28⅝ 29 + ½
25⅝	16⅝	Amrce	1.32	7.7	6	7	17⅝	17⅝ 17⅝ − ⅛
40	27½	AmrC	pf2.60	9.4	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
38½	17	AmHess	1.10	6.2	7	4327	18	17⅛ 17¾ + ⅜
8⅝	2⅝	AmMgr	s.10	2.4	34	802	4⅝	3⅝ 4⅝ + ⅛
71⅝	9	AmAir			81	5629	13¼	12 13 + ⅛
9⅝	3¼	AAir	wt			537	4⅝	4⅝ 4⅝ + ⅜
15¼	12⅝	AAir	pf 2.18	16.		15	13⅝	13⅝ 13⅝ + ⅛
20⅝	19¾	ABstr		1.0	10	32	11⅝	11½ 11½ + ⅛
46	34	ABrnd	s2.52	9.1	6	262	28½	27½ 28½ + ⅛
23⅝	18¼	ABrd	pf2.75		1	17	19⅝	19⅝ + ⅛
45⅝	34	ABrd	pf5.50	4.8		17	39	39
38¼	27⅝	ABdcst	1.40	5.3	6	444	30½	29⅝
22	15⅝	ABldM	1	4.7	8	47	21⅝	20⅝ 21⅛ + ⅛
16⅝	10½	ABldPd	.56	4.8	5	2	11⅝	11⅝
45⅝	27⅝	AmCan	2.90	11.	7	203	27½	d27⅛ 27⅝ − ⅛
23⅝	20	ACan	pf2.80	14.		3	20½	20½ 20½
10⅝	4⅝	ACntry	.20e	2.8	15	17	7½	7¼ 7¼ − ⅛
36⅝	26⅝	ACyan	1.25	3.5	7	1579	35⅝	35⅝ 35⅝ + ⅛
39⅝	26⅝	ADT	1.52	4.4	9	33	34½	33⅝ 34¼ + ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	ABIPw	2.26	13.	7	2015	16⅝	16½ 16⅝ + ⅛
54⅝	37½	AmExp	2.20	4.9	8	1937	45⅝	45⅛ 45⅝ + ⅛
7⅝	4	AFood	.40	7.6	7	9	5⅝	5⅝ 5⅝
46½	35⅝	AGncD	2.20	5.3	7	346	41⅝	41⅛ 41⅝ + ½
37½	21⅝	AGn	pf4.25	10.		8	33⅝	33⅝ 33⅝ + ⅛
17	7⅝	AGlBd	2.06e	14.		45	15⅝	15⅝ 15⅝ + ⅛
30	22⅝	AGnCv	1.80e	6.6		3	27½	27⅝ 27⅝ − ⅛
19⅝	15	AHerIH.	.72	4.4	8	18	16⅝	16⅝ 16⅝ − ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	AHotel	1.12	7.3	5	26	15⅝	15⅝ 15⅝ + ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	AHome	.2	5.1	11	1827	24⅝	24⅝ 24⅝ + ⅛
166½	120	AHme	pf 2	1.3		2	159⅝	159⅝ 159⅝ − ⅜
49⅝	31⅝	AHosp	1.08	2.6	14	3224	42⅝	41⅝ 42⅝ + ⅛
32⅝	21½	AMI	s .52	2.2	13	2148	23⅝	22⅝ 23⅝ − ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	AmMetr			14	623	3⅝	3⅝ 3⅝ − ⅛
38½	31⅝	AmNtR	n2.84	8.4	5	61	33⅝	33½ 33⅝ + ⅛
19¼	5⅝	ASLFlu		8.4		47	7½	6½ 7½ + ⅜
17	9⅝	AShip	s .20e	2.0	5	164	11⅝	11⅝ 11⅝ + ⅛
43⅝	24⅝	AmStd	1.20	4.5	6	226	27	26⅝ 27
13¼	7½	ASterl	.36	3.0	10	171	12½	11⅝ 12½ + ½
29⅝	21⅝	AmStr	.80	2.9	7	39	28	27⅝ 27⅝ − ⅛
46½	35⅝	AStr	pf 5.51	15.		1	34	34 34
61½	50⅝	ATT	4.40	7.3	6	9832	60¼	59⅝ 60⅛ + ½
64⅝	53½	ATT	pf 4	6.8		23	59½	58
35½	27⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	13.		15	28	27⅝ 28 + ⅛
36½	27⅝	ATT	pf 3.74	13.		2	28⅝	28⅝ 28⅝
14⅝	12	AWstr	1.20	9.3	4	1	12⅝	12⅝ 12⅝ + ⅛
34	24⅝	Ameron	1.60	6.4	4	36	25¼	24⅝ 25¼ + ⅛
23¼	14⅝	AmesD	s.40	1.8	9	3	22⅝	22⅝ 22⅝ + ⅛
35⅝	25½	Ametk	1.20	4.2	12	43	28½	28½ 28½ − ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	AmfAc	1.44	4.4	7	142	32⅝	32⅝ 32⅝ + ⅛
42½	43½	AMPin	1.40	2.7	14	468	52⅝	51⅝ 52½ + ⅜
22⅝	12⅝	Ampco	.40	4.1	5	3	14⅝	14½ 14½
10⅝	5⅝	Amrep			14	49	7	6⅝ 7 + ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	AmSts	n1.60	8.4	5	11	18⅝	18⅝ 18⅝ − ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Amstar	1.90	7.9	3	133	24⅝	24 24⅝ + ½
5⅝	4⅝	Amsd	pf .48	14.		2	5	5 5 − ⅛
49	25⅝	Amsted	2.48	9.1	8	51	27⅝	27⅛ 27⅝ − ⅛
28	15⅝	Amtrac			5	40	17⅝	17⅝ 17⅝ + ⅛
20⅝	15	Anchor	1.36	8.1	6	11	16⅝	16⅝ 16⅝ + ¼
25½	19⅝	AnClay	1.32	5.0	5	116	27⅝	26½ 26½ − ⅛
12	11½	AndrG	n .20	1.7	8	20	11⅝	11⅝ 11⅝ − ⅛
25	16⅝	Ansplc	1.32	5.4	13	6	24⅝	24⅝ 24⅝ + ¼
44½	32⅝	Anheus	1.28	3.0	9	512	42⅝	42⅝ 42⅝
20⅝	12⅝	Anixtr	s .16	1.0	12	102	15⅝	15⅝ 15⅝
18	12⅝	Antia	n .32	3.9	5	11	13½	13½ 13½ − ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Anthny	.40	6.6	8	29	6⅝	6⅝ 6⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	13	Apache	.24	1.8	12	578	13½	d13½ 13½ + ⅜
30⅝	18⅝	ApchP	un2e	11.		88	19⅝	18⅝ 18⅝ − ⅛
50	47	ApPw	pf8.12	16.		x10	52	52 + ½
20⅝	12⅝	ApplMg	.932	4.9	6	1349	19	18⅝ 19 + ⅛
39½	25⅝	Arcata			1349		38⅝	34½ 36½ −1⅜
56½	24	Arcst	pf 2	3.7	8	56	53½	52½ 53½ + ⅜
48⅝	27	Arcst	pf2.16	5.8		35	39⅝	36⅝ 37 −2¼
22⅝	13⅝	ArchDn	.40	1.8	6	2429	19⅝	19⅝ 19⅝ − ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	ArkLPS	2.28	12.	6	2010	19⅝	19⅝ 19⅝ + ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ArkBst	.40	8.0	5	42	7⅝	d 7⅝ 7½ − ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Arkla	s .80	5.7	8	500	14⅝	13⅝ 14 + ⅛
4	1⅝	ArMtry			2	53	1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
41⅝	21⅝	Armco	1.80	8.4	4	731	21⅝	21 21⅝ − ⅛
52½	27⅝	Armc	pf2.10	7.7		3	27½	d27¼ 27¼ − ⅛
39⅝	25⅝	ArmRu	1.40	4.9	3	26	28⅝	28⅝ 28⅝ − ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	ArmWtr	1.10	8.0	7	169	13⅝	13⅝ 13⅝
32	22	ArmW	pf2.75	13.	2	210	24⅝	24⅝ 24⅝ − ⅛
18½	14⅝	AroCo	Tb	6.3	6	4	16	15⅝ 15⅝
25⅝	7⅝	ArrowE	.16	1.4	43	246	10⅝	10 10
30⅝	19⅝	Artra	.36	1.3	25	2	18	18 18
18	11⅝	ArvIn	1.32	8.5	8	8	15⅝	15⅝ 15⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Arvin	pf 2	9.1	3	22	21	22 +1⅝
48½	21⅝	Asarco	.80	3.8	14	493	21½	d21 21½ − ⅛
41⅝	24⅝	AshOil	2.40	9.5	8	245	26	d25⅝ 25½ − ⅛
38⅝	26	AshOil	pf4.50	14.		1	31⅝	31⅝ 31⅝ + ⅛
44	31½	AshOil	pf3.94	12.		4	32	31⅝ 31⅝ − ⅛
31⅝	23⅝	AsdDG	1.80	6.3	8	855	29½	28⅝ 29⅛ + ⅜
52⅝	42	AsdD	pf4.75	9.5	7	260	50⅝	49⅝ 50 +1
14⅝	.6⅝	AtlAud			22	351	13⅝	13⅝ 13⅝
30	22⅝	Athlone	1.40	6.4	5	7	25⅝	24⅝ 24⅝ − ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	AtCyEl	2.12	13.	5	165	17⅝	17½ 17⅝
3	1	AtlMtro	.04e	4.0	4	121	1⅝	1 1
37½	34⅝	AtlRich	2.40	6.5	6	10895	37⅝	35 36⅝ +1¼
36	27	AtlRc	pf3.75	12.		x50	30	30 30
142	89	AtlRc	pf12.80	3.2		2	97⅝	97⅝ 97⅝ −1¼
20⅝	10⅝	AtlasCp			3	22	17½	17¼ 17½
34⅝	22⅝	Avcorp		1.4	14	16	23⅝	23⅝ 23⅝ − ⅛
31⅝	23	AutOt	s .24	1.8	16	126	25⅝	25 + ⅛
32	23	AvcoFp		7.3	5	214	24	23⅝ 24 + ⅛
64½	32⅝	Avco	pf 3.50	9.4		3	34	34 34 + ½
28	20	Avery	.90	3.7	8	48	24⅝	23⅝ 24⅛ − ¼
46⅝	37	Avnet	Tb	2.2	10	274	44⅝	43⅝ 44⅝ + ⅜
42⅝	32	Avon	.3	1.2	7	2279	35⅝	35⅝ 35⅝
43⅝	16⅝	Aydin			12	50	23⅝	22⅝ 23⅛ + ¼
		— B—B—B —						
2½	1⅛	BT Wtr			19		1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛ − ⅛
17	11⅝	Balmc	n.40	2.6	6	51	15⅝	15⅝ 15⅝ + ⅛
47	29⅝	BkrIst	.48	2.0	8	1779	30⅝	29⅝ 30⅝ + ⅛
26½	16½	Baldor	.32	1.5	12	306	21½	21 21⅝ − ⅛
71	34⅝	BaldwU	1.60	2.8	9	275	57	54½ 56⅝ +1⅝
14⅝	5⅝	BldU	pf 2.06	2.5		7	8⅝	8⅝ 8⅝
36	24½	BallCp	1.80	5.5	6	11	32⅝	32⅝ 32⅝ − ⅛
32⅝	17⅝	BallyM	.10	.4	9	1499	27⅝	25⅝ 27 + ⅜
25⅝	20	BallGE	2.46	11.	7	1288	25⅝	25 25⅝ + ⅛
34⅝	30	Balt	pf8.40	14.		x100	33	33 33 + ½
32½	24	BanCal	1.20	4.6	11	90	26	25⅝ 25⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	20	Bandag	.90	4.2	6	336	22⅝	22⅝ 22⅝ − ⅛
29⅝	16⅝	BangP	s .80	4.5	5	49	17⅝	17⅝ 17⅝ + ⅛
47⅝	32⅝	BkNY	2.20	7.4	5	30	43	42½ 43 + ½

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Feb. 23, 1982

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Last	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅝	12½	BkofNs	1.16	7.7	6	100	15⅝	14⅝ 15⅝ − ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	BkMont	1.52	8.1	6	1198	18⅝	18⅝ 18⅝ + ⅛
29⅝	22	BkArty	2.20	9.4	9	6	23⅝	23⅝ 23⅝ − ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	BankTr	2.05	.6	0	5 1169	35	33⅝ 34¼ + ⅛
22	16⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	14.		2	17⅝	17⅝ 17⅝
16⅝	11⅝	Barber	.12	2.0	8	8	6⅝	6⅝ 6⅝ + ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	BardCR	.48	1.5	14	200	33⅝	31 32⅝ + ⅛
25	14	BarnGp	1	4.8	21	59	14⅝	14⅝ 14⅝ + ⅛
25⅝	20	Barnet	8.96	4.7	7	161	20⅝	20½ + ½
25⅝	21	Barnt	pf2.38	9.9	9	10	24⅝	23⅝ 24 + ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	BaryWr	.40	2.4	11	61	17⅝	17 + ⅛
8	3⅝	BasRes	.24	5.6	9	31	4⅝	4⅝ + ⅛
59⅝	41	Bausch	1.56	3.5	55	258	45	43⅝ 45 +1½
36⅝	24	BaxTr	s .44	1.3	16	1088	34⅝	33⅝ 34⅝ + ⅛
11½	7½	BayFm		10.	47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ 7⅝
22½	17½	BaySTG	2.32	13.	7	4	17⅝	17⅝ 17⅝ − ⅛
36	22½	Bearing	1	3.4	8	3	27⅝	27⅝ 27⅝ + ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	BedFrd	1.40	7.5	6	190	18⅝	18⅝ 18⅝ − ⅛
24⅝	16	Beat	pf 3.38	9.4		41	36	36 36 +1
50⅝	23⅝	Becton	.40		8.29	635	49⅝	48⅝ 49⅝ + ⅛
51⅝	37⅝	BectnD	1.10	2.4	12	1372	46½	45½ −1⅛
36⅝	24	Beker			13	16	30⅝	30 30
37⅝	21⅝	BelcFbr	.60b	2.5	5	182	22⅝	23⅝ 23⅝ + ⅛
6¼	5⅝	BeldnH	.36	5.2	7	6	6⅝	6⅝ 6⅝
29⅝	16½	BellNw	.94	5.3	7	3	16⅝	16⅝ 16⅝ − ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	BellCo	1	1.5	9	12	16⅝	16⅝ 16⅝ − ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	BellSo	pf1.36		1	1⅝	14½	14½ 14½
28⅝	22⅝	Bemis	1.40	6.5	5	38	25	24⅝ 24⅝ + ⅛
67½	50½	Bendix	3.32	4.3	3	75	52⅝	51⅝ 52⅝ + ⅛
54½	41½	Bendix	pf 4.04	9.4	10	43	43	43 43 + ½
16⅝	8⅝	BenCp		17.		47	14⅝	d14 14⅛ + ⅛
31	25⅝	Benef	pf4.20	16.		5	26⅝	26⅝ 26⅝
34	27	Benef	pf4.50	16.		x100	28	28 28
15⅝	14⅝	Benef	pf2.50	16.		240	15⅝	15⅝ 15⅝
9	3⅝	BenMB	.29e	7.3	5	214	4	3⅝ 4 + ⅛
4⅝	3	Berkey			11	3	3	3 3 − ⅛
29½	14⅝	BestPd	.32	1.9	6	128	16½	16⅝ 16½ + ⅛
22	19⅝	BethSt	1.60	7.8	4	700	20⅝	20 20½ + ⅛
38	21⅝	BlaTtr	s.40	2.9	8	444	22	d20¼ 20½ −1
29	18⅝	Blmbrg	1.84	4.2	11	46	25½	24⅝ 24⅝ − ⅛
34⅝	4⅝	BlisFS				469	5½	4 4 − ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	BlockD	.76	5.4	10	621	14	13⅝ 14 + ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	BlkHPw	2.16	9.3	6	14	23⅝	23¼ 23¼ − ⅛
25½	16⅝	BlsIrJn	1	4.3	6	55	23	22⅝ 23 + ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	BllstL	1.14	4.1	6	2	19⅝	19⅝ 19⅝ − ⅛
37	28⅝	BlckHR	1.92	5.3	11	107	36½	36 36 − ½
32	20⅝	BlueB	1.80	8.0	7	97	22⅝	22 22½ + ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Boeing	1.40	7.0	4	360	20⅝	19⅝ 20⅝ + ⅛
48⅝	26	BolgCo	1.80	7.2	6	270	26⅝	26⅝ 26⅝
32⅝	25	Borden	2.05	6.5	6	632	31½	31 31⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	BorgW	s1.40	5.5	6	194	25⅝	25⅝ 25⅝ + ⅛
4⅝	2	Borman		6.0	13	2	2½	2½ 2½
24⅝	17⅝	BrlNrt	2.80	13.	5	67	21⅝	21⅝ 21⅝ + ⅛
64	56⅝	BosE	pf8.88	15.		240	58⅝	58⅝ 58⅝
9⅝	7⅝	BosE	pfL17	14.		2	8⅝	8⅝ 8⅝
16⅝	7	BosE	pfL44	15.		6	10	9⅝ 9⅝ − ⅛
5½	1⅝	Brasil			7	254	2⅝	2 2
26⅝	22	BrigSt	1.36	5.4	12	36

Pemex Claims Major Find Of Light Oil

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican state-owned oil company Pemex has discovered a big new onshore oil field containing light crude of "exceptional quality," a Pemex spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the new find was situated near other fields already in production in the oil-rich southern state of Chiapas, which produces about half of Mexico's current 2.75 million barrels a day.

No other details were available and no estimate of the possible new addition to the Mexico's proven 72 billion barrels of hydrocarbon reserves was given by Pemex.

On Tuesday, Pemex, responding to downward price pressure on its heavier grades of crude, said it would push to find and export more top-quality light oil.

"In a relatively short period, Pemex will reorient its program to exploit and refine light crude," a Pemex spokesman said.

Mexico's new emphasis on light oil means Pemex would cut its spending programs in Campeche Bay, the offshore heavy oil field in the Gulf of Mexico that produces half the country's crude output, the spokesman said. Instead, Mexico would invest in exploring for light crude in areas near the border with Guatemala, he said.

U.S. Bailout of Thrift Industry Could Be Costly

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The problem of the ailing U.S. savings industry is approaching the ultimate crunch, and there are a variety of proposals as to how to deal with it.

By July 1, about 400 thrift institutions around the country will have negative net worths, generally indicating they are failing. Currently, only one or two failing thrift units are being merged each week, which means that by midyear there will be a big backlog of troubled institutions.

Thus, sometime soon, the government will have to deal with a situation involving a gap of several hundred billion dollars between the book and market values of home mortgages held by thrift institutions.

$7.5-Billion Fund

Strong sentiment has developed in Congress for a bailout, and some of the proposals would be costly.

Rep. Fernand J. St Germain, for example, the Rhode Island Democrat who heads the House Banking Committee, has proposed a $7.5-billion fund to assist the industry. Such sentiment has been growing even among such free-market senators as New York Republican Alfonse M. D'Amato.

In an interview Tuesday, Sen. D'Amato, a member of the Senate Banking Committee, said that Rep. St Germain's proposal "might not be nearly enough to deal with the problem." It might take $20 billion of assistance at the start, "and we're not talking about the eventual potential," Sen. D'Amato added.

Some analysts believe a bailout of the U.S. thrift industry — 4,500 savings and loan associations and savings banks — could cost $100 billion or more.

The administration, however, denies that any bailout is necessary. It says that the thrift industry's losses are basically balance-sheet problems and that it remains cash-rich and fully solvent. This is because the thrift units' greatest expense, and the one that has recently been primarily responsible for the balance-sheet losses on their income statements, is the historically high interest paid on deposits.

Nevertheless, about two-thirds of the interest paid never leaves the institutions, but remains as new deposits. Actual cash outflows are the result of deposit withdrawals, of interest payments that are actually withdrawn, and of such overhead expenses as rent and salaries.

NEWS ANALYSIS

At most thrift institutions, including most of those that have been experiencing heavy income losses, cash flow remains strongly positive, primarily because of large monthly payments of interest and principal on mortgage loans. This cash inflow substantially exceeds cash outflow.

For this reason, the administration believes there is no immediate crisis. It has proposed that, to deal with the problem of negative net worths as a result of the balance-sheet losses, the federal insurance agencies inject additional capital into failing institutions through an exchange of promissory notes.

The insurance agencies, either the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures savings banks, would give a troubled thrift institution an IOU. If the institution were running out of cash, it could call on the IOU for funds. If it remained solvent, it would never have to call on the IOU, and the program would cost the government nothing.

To balance its books, the insurance agency would take an IOU of the same size from the troubled institution. Of course, if the thrift institution were to fail, it could not pay the IOU, and the government would lose whatever cash it had paid out.

But Treasury officials contend that this will not happen because interest rates will eventually decline sharply. At that point, the thrift institution would begin earning profits again, and, once its capital was brought to a satisfactory level, the reciprocal capital notes could be torn up.

Many bankers, economists and thrift industry officials, however, fear that such an approach may not be practical. The president of a major New York bank, for example, said he thought a swap of capital notes could work for a time but not indefinitely. Eventually, he said, depositors and other creditors of the thrift institution would lose confidence and withdraw their money.

While a fund such as Rep. St Germain's would entail substantial immediate outlays by the government, the administration's IOU proposal would have far lower immediate costs and perhaps none if the thrift industry's cash flow continues to be positive.

Most bankers say they do not know what the future holds, but they agree with a New York banker who predicted that "something will have to give pretty soon."

No matter how it is described, any plan, including the administration's, amounts to a bailout, either through an actual outlay of funds, or through a government guarantee.

The method used, however, can have an important impact not only on the federal budget but also on the market's perception of the government's willingness to come to the rescue of troubled sectors of the economy.

If the bailout appears to be extremely costly and if it appears that an effort is being made to save an outdated industry, the psychological impact on the capital markets could be more harmful than the actual cost.

Tokyo Hints Trade Accord On Financing

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan may support U.S. and EEC proposals to discontinue use of export-import bank finance for exports to advanced industrial nations, Trade Ministry officials said Wednesday.

They said such proposals are likely to be made next month at a meeting of representatives of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. The meeting will seek an arrangement on guidelines for officially supported export credits.

The EEC nations are understood to have already discontinued using funds from export-import banks or similar organizations for trade among themselves, the Japanese officials said.

The Japanese Export-Import Bank is supplying funds to finance exports to the United States, but the amount is very small, the officials said. Discontinuing the use of Ex-Im financing for this purpose would not have a big effect on Japanese exports, they said.

But the situation would become complicated if a proposal to reclassify the Soviet Union as a high-income nation instead of a middle-income nation is adopted. The Japanese officials said the United States has indicated it may seek the reclassification of the Soviet Union, which would then have to pay higher interest rates on financing for goods bought from OECD countries.

If this is adopted, the first proposal would have to be applied selectively, leaving a way open for continued exports to the Soviet Union with officially supported credits, the officials said.

Dutch Trade Surplus Falls

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Dutch merchandise trade recorded a 200-million guilder surplus ($77 million) in December, compared with a 865-million guilder deficit in December 1980 and a 2.06-billion surplus in November 1981.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Asahi Glass

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	473,980.	471,880.
Profits	23,680.	23,250.

Sweden

Saab-Scania

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	16,190.	13,990.
Profits	1,050.	970.0

United States

Kellogg *

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	546.9	537.5
Profits	36.7	34.0
Per Share	0.48	0.45
Year	**1981**	**1980**
Revenue	2,320.	2,150.
Profits	205.4	184.0
Per Share	2.69	2.41

* 1981 results restated.

Revlon

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	630.3	638.8
Profits	40.5	54.8
Per Share	0.94	1.34
Year	**1981**	**1980**
Revenue	2,370.	2,200.
Profits	174.8	192.4
Per Share	4.10	4.87

Warner-Lambert

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	835.19	897.24
Profits	41.34	41.74
Per Share	0.52	0.52
Year	**1981**	**1980**
Revenue	3,379.	3,479.
Profits	9.22	192.72
Per Share	0.12	2.41

Westvaco

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	342.6	362.3
Profits	8.22	19.55
Per Share	0.32	0.77

White Consolidated Industries

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	432.0	483.9
Profits	6.78	20.8
Per Share	0.43	1.48
Year	**1981**	**1980**
Revenue	2,170.	2,050.
Profits	62.0	57.0
Per Share	4.34	3.94

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Indonesia's 'Counterpurchase' Policy Irks Businessmen

By Robert Mahoney
Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia's attempt to boost sagging non-oil exports through the so-called counterpurchase trade policy has caused confusion and even anger among many companies and international traders seeking to do business with the government.

Many members of the business community here said they expect the policy to prove so unworkable that the government will allow it to fade away quietly.

Introduced last month, the policy requires companies winning certain government-sponsored contracts to buy Indonesian goods — other than oil and gas — equivalent in value to the equipment and materials they bring into Indonesia.

It is just one element in a package of measures aimed at halting the decline in sales of Indonesian manufactured goods and, more particularly, commodities.

Yet it has become the focus of widespread private criticism from foreigners who feel it is impractical and ambiguous, and likely to favor Japanese exporters who often have links with large trading houses capable of reselling counterpurchased commodities.

Some businessmen said they object to the principle of being forced into what they see as a barter deal, while others question the reasoning behind the move.

While welcoming parts of the package, such as provisions for export-credit insurance, the financial community too has been extremely skeptical about the policy's chances of increasing Indonesia's manufactured exports enough to make a significant dent in its current-account deficit, which is likely to exceed $1 billion in the coming financial year.

"Just which sectors of the non-oil economy this ruling is going to help is unclear. The market for Indonesian manufactured goods is, to say the least, limited, and demand for mainstay exports like rubber and palm oil is low," one economist said.

Lack of Details Cited

Bankers and economists believe the government had to do something to brake the slide in export earnings, particularly in the commodity sector, which supports an enormous rural population. The government, facing May elections, backed away from a devaluation of the rupiah.

Heading the list of complaints against the ruling is the lack of detailed information about how it will be carried out and which foreign contractors will be subject to it.

"So far all we have is a set of woolly regulations telling an exporter of heavy machinery he has to buy back something like batik shirts or rubber. But the exact terms of the policy have not yet been formalized and it is not even legally binding," one economist said.

The sources said no new deals have been signed under the regulation, but several foreign firms have tenders for government-financed contracts pending and have sent cover letters with their bids committing their firms to the principles behind the new policy.

"We are all waiting to see just who will be the first to sign and on what terms. It is no use complaining and trying to oppose the government head on. We just have to chip away at the edges until they make so many concessions that the original policy remains in name only," one source said.

Retreat Expected

This strategy of attrition finds favor among many businessmen who believe the policy was hastily cobbled together and will collapse under the weight of its own contradictions.

The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Trade already leave the way open for the authorities to disregard the ruling when confronted with a sellers market in which a foreign supplier can simply say take it or leave it. Purchases of high technology, military equipment and patent licenses are to be reviewed on an individual basis and the ruling does not apply at all to the purchase of the services of consultants, lawyers and accountants for a contract.

One side effect of the policy may be to push up the price of the foreign imports such as capital equipment, which the government needs for its development plans, the sources said. "If firms believe they will have to hire brokers and the like to dispose of counterpurchased goods, then this will be reflected in higher contract tender prices," one banker said.

In an effort to stem the tide of foreign criticism, Trade Minister Radius Prawiro recently promised in speeches to foreign businessmen that the policy would be administered reasonably and flexibly.

He acknowledged that the ruling had not been "popularly received." But he said it was necessary because Indonesia has felt the full brunt of the fall in world trade, suffering a 25-percent drop in nonenergy export earnings and a sharp slowdown in the growth of oil and gas revenues to 14 percent last year.

He said he recognized the benefit of the counterpurchase regulation is limited because the value of exports linked to state-sponsored contracts will amount to less than 3 percent of Indonesia's entire international trade. This would mean around $1.2 billion based on last year's estimated trade flows of $40 billion.

More Issues Hit Euromart

Reuters

LONDON — Prices of dollar-denominated straight Eurobonds held firm Wednesday, despite a new flurry of new issues bringing the total of new business launched this week to over $1 billion.

Among the new issues, the World Bank's $250 million of six-year notes, bearing a coupon of 15¼ percent and offered at 99½ to yield 15⅜ percent was quoted at 98-98½ on a when-issued basis.

The Australian Resources Development Bank launched a five-year, $100-million, offering an initial tranche of $30 million bearing a coupon of 13½ percent but priced at 93½ to yield 15.46 percent. The notes were quoted on a when-issued basis at 92½. The remaining $70 million will be available to be "tapped" into the market for one year.

The Province of Nova Scotia is raising $75 million through a seven-year issue priced at par and bearing a coupon of 15¾ percent. The paper was indicated on a when-issued basis at 98½.

A $50-million, six-year offering from Burroughs Corp. is being offered with an indicated coupon of 15¾ percent and open pricing.

Dome Petroleum is offering $50 million of seven-year floating rate notes. Interest will be set at a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate and will be sold in units of $10,000. Each note bears two warrants, exercisable within 12 months, to buy seven-year fixed-rate bonds.

Major Steel Plant In Belgian City Shut by Walkout

Reuters

LIEGE, Belgium — A strike by thousands of workers paralyzed the steel industry in Liège Wednesday. The workers were protesting job losses and a government wage freeze.

Work at the Cockerill-Sambre steel company, which has more than 14,000 employees, ground to a halt as strikers posted pickets outside the gates and blocked the Liège-Brussels railroad line.

The strike was called by the local branch of the Socialist trade union to protest European Common Market plans for restructuring the steel industry. Newspapers have suggested this could lead to the loss of 3,500 jobs in an area already hard hit by unemployment.

The unions are also unhappy at a package of government austerity measures announced during the weekend, which include temporary suspension of Belgium's wage indexing system that links wage increases to inflation.

The strike is expected to last at least until Friday, when the union has said it would meet again to decide whether to return to work.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Feb. 24, 1982

AELind	10	10½
AFLPrat	11	12
AVMCo	3¾	4
Accuray	7¼	7½
AdidasW	9¼	9¾
AdvRess	3⅝	3⅞
AffBsh s	19¼	19¾
Allcoinc	37	38½
Altex	2¼	2⅝
Amarex	12¾	13
AFurn	4¼	4 7-16
AGreet	17¼	17¾
AInGp s	65½	66
AJacIns	13¾	13⅞
AGuar	16¼	16⅝
ARadio	5¼	5⅝
AWield s	17½	19
Anadite	6¼	6⅝
AngSA	11	11½
AngAGd	63½	64¾
AppleC	18	18½
ApldMt	13¼	13½
ArdenRp	3⅝	3½
AsdCBl s	22½	22
AthGeLt	14¾	15
AtlanRs	20¼	20½
BalrCo	7¼	7½
BallyPP	5⅝	6⅛
BangHE	10	10¼
BankCR g	27 7-16	27 9-16
BassFr	20¼	20¾
BayStMk	9¾	10⅛
Beeline	4¼	5⅛
BentPf	2 1-16	2 3-16
BetzL s	29¾	30¼
BevMot	13⅝	14¼
BibbCo	13	13⅛
BirdSon	7¾	8¼
BirtchP	4½	4⅝
Blyvoor	8¼	8 7-16
Bogens	1 1-16	1⅛
BrwTom	13⅞	14½
Buckbee	18¾	19
Buttala	27	27¾
BurrupS	12	12⅝
CNLFin	2	2½
CPT s	14¾	14⅞
CalWtSv	35½	36½
CamdnH	2⅛	2⅜
CanEn	¾	⅞
CanSwr s	12½	13½
CpInAir	3⅝	3⅞
CardCo	15⅞	17
CbrRiv	36	37
CrmSs s	9⅛	9⅝
ChrtHou s	16¼	16¾
ChrnLak	15½	17
ChesUtl	17½	19
Chubb	45⅝	45⅞
CirTco	6¾	7
CitzSoGa	8⅝	9¼
CitzUtA	23¼	23½
CitzUtB	22½	22¾
ClarkJL	24½	25¼
ClevCe	4½	4¾
CoirTle	12	12¼
ColoGas	9-16	9-32
ComCIH	48½	49
CmStPr	11½	12½
CmwTel	12	13

Contrup	24¼	24¾
CordSa	19⅝	20
CrosTre	21½	21¾
CultrFd s	¾	1⅛
Cyclron	4	4½
DtaDes s	11⅞	12
DayMM s	13¾	14¼
DBeer	6⅛ e	3-16
DebBuAg	19¼	19¾
DetCmT	11	11¾
DeweyEt	3	3½
DiaCrys	23½	24
DbnCru	36	37
Docutl s	25¼	25½
DollrGn	16⅝	16½
DoyltDB	14⅝	15¼
DrTefCn	18¼	18½
DunkD s	11½	11¾
DurInc s	12½	12¾
EdmVnC	13¾	14¼
EconLab	16½	16⅝
ElPasEl	10⅝	11
ElderBe	5⅝	6
EleMusi	8	8¼
ElMedi s	24	25
EnrDev	12¼	12½
EnrMethd	1⅝	1⅞
EnRav	5⅝	6
Entwistl	9	9¼
EquitSL	6⅝	7⅛
EqtOil	7⅞	8⅛
VIFSC	5-16	⅛
FabrTlk	5⅝	6⅛
FarmGo	35¼	35¾
Fedcor	25	25¼
FltBkSvs	21¼	22
FtBostn	36½	37
FtEmxS	15½	16
FtWnFin	4⅛	4¼
FloaBks	21⅞	22
FlkStr	17⅞	18
FlaNFlo	26½	27
Flurach	6⅝	6½
ForestO	21	21¼
FormInt	2¼	2⅜
FrankCo	10	11
FrankEl	15	16⅝
FreeSG	25¼	25¾
Fremont	12⅛	12¼
FullrHB	20⅞	21
GaAuRn	4⅝	4⅞
GnDevCs	3	3⅛
GaRtEst	15⅛	16¼
GovEFn	8½	9
GroScn s	14⅞	15
GryArdy	66	71
GlfWest	12½	14
Gymdyn	6¾	7⅛
HamilPl	12	13¼
Hardwke	2⅝	3⅛
HrpRaw	10⅝	10⅞
HarpGp	29	29½
HartfNt	19⅝	19¾
Heching s	15⅝	16
HeerdF	21½	22
Holobm	2⅝	2⅞
Hoover	8⅞	9
HortzRs	3½	4⅛
IMSInt	19⅝	20¼
Infrsind	6½	6⅞
Intel	23⅝	24
IntrCmr	4⅝	4⅞
IntmTgs	9¾	9⅞
InstKwsh	12⅝	13⅝
IntSoUt	22⅝	23
Jamsby	17½	17¾
Jerico s	17⅞	18⅛
JiffyFd	⅛	⅜

Joslyn s	27⅛	28¼
KaleSt pt	21	21½
Kalvar	1⅛	1¼
Koman s	17¾	18¼
KellySv	43	44
Kenfed	29⅝	30¼
Kimball	18½	18⅞
KingInt	⅜	1⅛
KbatG	23¾	24⅛
KnapeV	15½	15¾
Kratos	7¼	9½
Kellcka	13⅝	14¼
Lancaln	25¼	25½
LandRas	4½	4¾
LaneCo	22½	23
LfTmrs	25½	25¾
LidStor	13¼	13½
LinBcsf	29¼	29½
Logistrn	14½	15¼
MCIC	31½	31¾
MGFOil	7⅛	7¼
MadsGE	14⅞	14¾
MagelPt	4	4¼
MagnIP	44½	44¾
MalRz	4⅛	4⅜
Mallrt s	48⅝	49⅝
Markes	4⅝	4⅞
MaulL P	20½	20
MayPt	13⅝	13¾
MaynOil	7½	7⅝
McCorm	18⅝	18¾
McFarl	6⅝	7⅛
McQuay	12½	13
MidwSv	17	17⅛
MdlCap	9½	9⅞
MidlRes	¼	⅜
MidlBk s	21¼	21½
Miller	17¼	17⅞
MlstVlg	15½	15⅞
Molex s	41¼	41¾
MontCol	5½	5⅝
MontCo	17⅝	17⅞
MoorePd	27	28
MorgRes	8⅝	9¼
MorgLn	5⅝	5⅞
MotClub	6¼	6⅝
Mueller	17	18¼
NortvC	19	21
NDke s	17⅛	17⅝
NJResc	13⅝	14⅛
NYAirt	3⅝	3¾
NickOG	12	12⅛
Nicolet	10⅝	11
NielsnA	42¾	43
NielsnB	42½	42¾
NoCorGs	13⅝	13⅞
NwNGs	11	11⅛
NwtPS	15⅝	15⅞
Noxell	32⅞	33¼
Nucrp s	5	5⅛
NutrSy s	21	21¼
Oceaner	16¼	16⅝
OglvyM	29½	29¾
OhioCas	40½	40¾
OlPerro	6⅝	6⅞
OtterTP	17	17¼
PCAInt	4½	4⅝
PaknTl	14¼	14⅝
PcGas	17¼	18⅛
PaulevP	6⅝	7
PeerMt	7½	10½
PennEnt	11⅝	12¼
Pentair	16⅝	17⅛
PeopEqu	8½	8¾
Petrlt s	29¼	30
PetrBan	14½	15
PhilaNat	28⅝	29¼
Plantes	11⅛	11⅝

Pinkrtn	52½	55
PlanHlb	47½	47¾
Plastine	1	1½
Pneumo	6¼	6¾
PrstGM	28¾	29
PrsSteyn	24⅝	25¼
Prosrp	2⅜	2½
PubSvNC	12¼	12⅝
PurTBrn	24½	25
PutDCap	11⅛	12
QuakrCh	15	15¾
RacewPr	8	8⅝
Raychm	53	53½
Raymnd	20	20⅝
Reeves	23	23⅝
RestEx	30½	30¾
RobbMy	16½	18
Roseton	4¼	5¼
Rouse	17	17⅛
Sadler	3⅛	4
Safeco	39¾	39⅞
SHeldGd	25⅝	26
SPaul	30	30¼
ScripH s	18⅛	18¾
Sensor	39⅝	40¼
SvcMer	11⅝	11⅞
SvcmdI s	27	27¼
ShWed	30	30¼
Shwmut	26¼	26½
SierraRs	19	19½
Silicon	15	15½
SCalWtr	10¾	11¼
SwElSv	13	13¾
Standrn	37	37½
StdMicro	6¼	6⅝
StdRegs	24¼	25
StanPP	30	31½
SterlSt	2⅛	2⅜
StrwCi	22⅝	23¼
Subaru	33	33¼
SunstEl	7¼	7⅝
Sykes s	21¼	21¾
TDK s	33½	33⅝
TIME DC	7⅛	7½
Tampax	34½	34¼
Tandm s	23¾	24
TecumP	59⅝	61
TelcmA	21¼	21½
Tenant s	16	16⅝
TexAB s	27¾	28
Tiernay	12⅝	12⅞
TomOil	5⅛	5⅜
Toyota	42¼	42⅝
TricoPd	21	22½
TyssnFd	12⅝	13
UsMcGll	28	28¼
USEnr	5⅝	6⅛
USSur	17½	17¾
USTrck	11⅝	11⅞
UVaBsh	35	35¼
UnvElec	8⅛	9½
UnPenP	11⅝	12¼
VaalR	51¾	52¼
ValNtl s	19⅝	19½
VanDus	9	9½
Velcro	14½	14⅝
VictrSt	8⅝	8⅞
VideoCp	4⅝	5¼
VolNBW	17¼	17½
WshEnr	12¾	13
Weisbrn	3⅝	4¼
WDeep	22	22¼
WHold	39¾	39¾
WmarC	19½	19¾
WtmrOs	17⅛	18
WolvAlu	9⅝	9⅞
WtmrM	8⅝	9
WoodLot	31¼	31¾
WrightW	9⅝	9⅞
ZienUt s	22⅝	23¼

e.u.- Not applicable.

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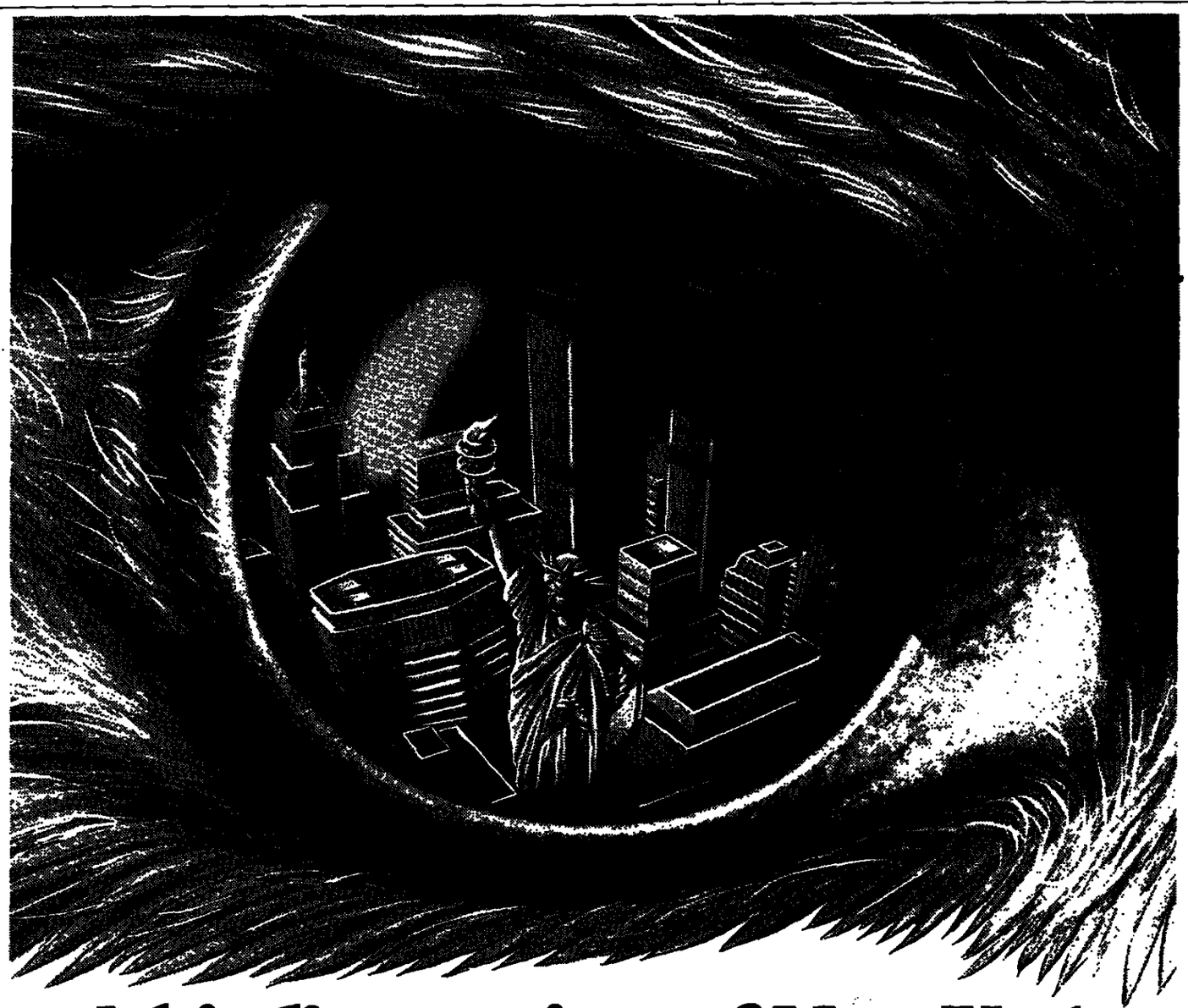

A bird's eye view of New York

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) has established a federally-licensed branch and an international banking facility in New York to handle a full range of banking services. Based in the heart of Manhattan, the branch will cover all of North America, including Mexico and Canada.

Although founded little more than two years ago, Arab Banking Corporation has been a lead or co-lead manager of US $20.7 billion in syndicated loans to borrowers in 38 countries. Our assets are already in excess of US $4.5 billion, and with a paid-in capital of US $750 million, we have a solid base for continued expansion.

The New York branch adds a further dimension to an international presence firmly established through our Head Office in Bahrain and branch and representative offices in London. These are the first steps in a program of international expansion which will give us representation in major financial centers and bring us closer to our clients all over the world.

You can benefit from ABC's point of view. Call on us at:
Arab Banking Corporation
245 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10167
Telephone: (212) 370 0919/20
Telex: 427531 ABCNY
Dealing Room:
Telephone: (212) 697 8315
Telex: 661979 ABCFXNY

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Head Office:
Alia Building – Diplomatic Area, PO Box 5698 Manama, State of Bahrain. Telephone: 232235. Telex: 9433 ABCBAH.
London Branch:
6-8 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AQ, Telephone: 01-283 8511. Telex: 893748 ABC GEN G.
Continental European Representative Office:
Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7HJ. Telephone: 01-606 5461. Telex: 8956601-2 ABC-G.

The illustration is of the eye of a Peregrine Falcon, prized by falconers in the Middle East for its speed and tenacity.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Close
36	24	NiMet	4.88	14.		290	31½	30	30½	— ⅛
37½	21¼	NiMut	1.25	16.		x1300	23½	23½	23½	+1
23¾	14½	NiSpSi	3.23e	23.		39	14¼	d13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
40½	28½	NICOR	2.84	9.7	5	176	29⅛	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	12⅝	NobIA	s .12	.9	8	559	14⅝	13¾	14	+ ⅛
55¼	39⅝	NorfWn	2.60	5.4	5	323	48⅝	47½	47⅝	— ⅝
18¼	12½	NorIn			5	38	16½	16¼	16½	
25½	22½	NorStr	n2.30	9.1	5	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	NorTek	.08	.8	4	50	10⅝	10	10	+ ⅛
40¾	22½	NACad	.72	2.1	129	29	33½	33	33½	— ⅜
59⅝	23¼	NoAPhil	1.70	5.8	4	31	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅞
18½	13⅝	NEnrO	n1.94e	13.	9	34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	8	NoestUt	1.28	14.	7	39⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	NCoSL	-			87	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	NIndPS	1.50	14.	8	5417	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
27	20⅝	NoSPwr	2.56	9.8	7	483	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
32	26	NSPw	pf4.08	15.		240	28	28	28	+ ⅛
33	25½	NSPw	pf4.10	14.		2400	28½	28½	28½	
34	28⅝	NSPw	pf4.56	14.		2100	32	32	32	+1
51½	37	NwNat	s 1	.49	6	684	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ ⅝
9⅝	3⅝	Nthgat	9			14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
55	33	NorTrs	1.80	4.0	14	102	45⅝	45⅝	45½	+ ⅛
38⅝	22¼	NwstAir	.80	2.9	58	987	28¼	25⅝	27⅝	+1⅛
32⅝	21¼	NwfBcp	1.64	7.6	6	55	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27	19⅝	NwstEn	1.20	7.0	4	222	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17	NwEn	pf2.13	12.		42	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
86½	36⅝	NwInd	2.68	4.4	4	2974	62	58⅝	61½	—1⅝
11¼	9	NwMLI	1.20	12.	7	20	10	9⅝	9⅝	
29¼	19⅝	NwSNY	1.20	6.3	7	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
35⅝	23⅝	NorTon	2	5.8	6	132	34½	d33⅝	34½	+ ⅝
21½	14⅝	NorSim	1.06	5.1	8	982	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	28⅝	Novo	n	.22		135	38⅝	38	38⅝	— ⅛
82¼	46¼	Nucor	.40	1.0	10	828	47⅝	d46	47½	+ ¼
				0—O		—				
38½	21⅝	OakIn	s .24	.8	13	272	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17⅝	OakReP	1.52	6.5	8	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
32	21⅝	OccPet	2.50	11.	3	1226	22	21¼	22	+ ⅝
20¼	16	OccIP	pf2.50	14.		12	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
18¼	14⅝	OccIP	pf2.30	15.		24	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
100½	84⅝	OccIP	pf14.62	15.		27	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	+1⅛
42⅝	21⅝	ODECO	s .1	4.7	6	344	22⅝	d21¼	21½	— ⅜
39⅝	23¼	Ogden	1.20	7.3	5	28	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
87	54	Ogdn	pf1.87	3.3	1	55	56	56	56	— ½
13⅝	11	OhioEd	1.76	14.	6	1340	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
50	42⅝	OhEd	pf7.24	16.		250	44	44	44	+ ¼
58⅝	43	OhEd	pf7.36	17.	1	1300	46	44½	46½	— ⅛
58	48	OhEd	pf6.20	17.		x1000	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	OhEd	pf1.80	14.		9	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
83⅝	48	OhE	pf10.76	14.		x160	76	76	76	
55⅝	45⅝	OhP	pf87.40	16.		240	49	49	49	+2½
52½	45⅝	OhP	pfC7.50	17.		130	46	46	46	— ½
102½	93⅝	OhP	pfF 7.40	15.		270	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅝
83	68⅝	OhP	pfD7.76	16.		120	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+⅝
14⅝	12	OhEdGE	1.76	12.	7	1145	u15	14½	15	+ ⅜
7	6	OkloG	pf.80	13.		x1000	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
27	19⅝	Olin	1.20	6.0	5	220	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Omark	1	4.5	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26½	23	Omnicr	n .28	1.1	14	221	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
27⅝	17⅝	Oneida	.72	3.8	6	98	19⅝	18½	19⅝	— ⅛
39	26⅝	ONEOK	2.20	7.8	6	130	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+ ⅝
17⅝	11⅝	OsloNo			7	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	OranRk	.148	11.	6	52	u15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
21	12⅝	Orange	.20c	2.1	8	124	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
21	12⅝	Orion	.40	4.5	10	136	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
22½	12⅝	OutBkM	.80	4.0	6	154	20¼	19⅝	20	— ⅛
44	28⅝	Outlet	.40	1.9	61	31	30⅝	31½	—1⅝	
15	9	OvrhDr	1	9.8	21	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	14⅝	OwYlT	s .80	4.2	6	165	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
15⅝	13¼	OxSte	s .50	3.7	4	70	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
31	17⅝	OwenC	1.20	4.8	11	560	18	d17½	17⅝	— ⅛
33	26	OwenIl	1.68	6.4	5	119	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
7⅝	6	OwnIl	pf4.25	6.1		7	7⅝	d7⅝	7⅝	—1⅝
31¼	12	OxfrdIn	1	3.9	4	15	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
				P—P		—				
25⅝	17⅝	PHH	s .64	3.3	11	57	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	PNBMd	1.22e		14	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
58⅝	30⅝	PPG	2.36	7.6	5	1309	31⅝	d30⅝	31¼	— ⅛
42½	17⅝	PSA	.40	2.5	4	63	24	23¼	23¼	+ ½
16⅝	9	PacAS	1.40a	15.		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	PacGE	2.72	12.	6	408	22⅝	21⅝	22	
25⅝	20⅝	PacLts	2.76	12.	5	107	22⅝	22⅝	22	— ⅛
31	21	PacLum	1.20	5.4	11	123	22½	21⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	PacPw	2.16	12.	6	281	18	17⅝	17⅝	
27¼	23⅝	PacP	pf2.75	15.		22	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	PacSci	s .32	2.3	10	39	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	12⅝	PacTT	1.40	7.9	9	538	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	PacTtn	1	6.4	10	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	PaineW	.58	2.2	20	158	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	14	PalmBc	1.20	8.5	3	181	14⅝	d13⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PanAB	n.54	3.8	7	x16	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
	6	PanAm				7139	3	2⅝	3	— ⅛
44⅝	25⅝	PanHC	2.20	7.1	5	106	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15	PapCh	s1.25	6.9	7	57	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅛
31⅝	27⅝	ParDyn			25	421	29¼	26⅝	26⅝	
26⅝	14⅝	ParDrs	1.24b	7.1	5	3	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
33	15½	ParkDrl	.16	1.9	5	718	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
25½	17	ParHan	s.96	5.0	8	62	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	11½	ParkPen	.72	4.2	15	99	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
41½	26⅝	Parsn	s .72	3.8	9	479	26¼	d25⅝	26	— ⅛
27	9⅝	PatPtrl			13	538	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12⅝	PayIsN	0.38	2.9	8	12	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	15½	PayCsh	n.20	1.3	12	330	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	PeabDy	.16	2.8	13	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Peavy	n1.20	4.3	5	35	19	d19	19	— ⅛
33⅝	11⅝	Pengo	.02e	.2	6	114	12⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	PenCn	2		6	1644	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
84	61	PenCo	pr5.37	8.2		27	64	64	64	+3
7½	4⅝	PennCp	.160	3.0	27	41	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
36½	22⅝	Pennzoil	1.84	5.6	6	2167	32¼	30⅝	32¼	+1⅛
18⅝	14⅝	PaPL	2.20	12.	5	392	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	27	PaPL	pf4.40	13.		x100	29	29	29	+ ⅛
34⅝	27½	PaPL	pf4.50	15.		x30	31	30	30	
61½	52¼	PaPL	pf8.80	15.		240	56	56	56	+ ½
23	23	PaPL	dep3.75	15.	75	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
84¼	68	PaPL	pf9.24	14.		x1900	66	65	66	+5⅝
85⅝	74	PaPL	pf 11	14.		x200	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
61	52½	PaPL	pf8.70	16.		280	55½	54	55	— ½
24	24	Penwlt	2.20	9.1	6	38	24¼		24¼	
38⅝	25¼	Pennzoil	2.20	5.2	10	2098	43⅝	41⅝	42½	+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	PeopPr	.36	2.5	6	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7	PeopE	n 1	13.	5	193	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
39⅝	29⅝	PepsiCo	1.46	4.1	10	7784	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	19	PerkEl	.60	2.4	13	2000	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
19	9⅝	Pennzoil	1.45e	14.		400	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Petrie	s1.20a	5.4	9	239	22¼	21⅝	22⅝	+ ½
26	14	Petrln	s .50	3.4	7	529	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
41½	25⅝	PetRs	6.50e	22.		64	27½	26¼	27½	+1⅛
39⅝	28	PetRs	pf1.75	5.8		30	30	30	30	+⅛
58⅝	40	Pfizer	1.84	3.3	19	6234	55½	53⅝	55½	+1⅛
48½	26	PhilaEl	.80	3.8	10	326	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
37	27½	PhilBro	n.94	3.7	6	915	25¼	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	7½	PhilEl	1.45e	14.		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
31	25	PhilE	pf4.30	15.		100	28	28	28	+1½
32	22	PhilE	pf4.40	14.		x100	28	28	28	+ ½
46½	31¼	PhilE	pf5.75	16.		x130	36	34⅝	34	+ ⅛
53¼	45½	PhilE	pf7.65	16.		x90	48	48	48	— ⅛
65	54	PhilE	pf9.50	17.		x2720	57½	56¼	57¼	+1
55	45	PhilE	pf7.80	16.		x430	49	48½	49	+ ⅛
52½	44	PhilE	pf7.75	17.		x160	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
10½	8	PhilSub	1.20	13.	7	31	9⅝	9	9⅝	
65⅝	42½	PhilMr	2	4.3	9	1921	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅛
17¼	8⅝	PhilInd	.48	4.0	7	184	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	PhilIn	pf 1	6.8	10	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
51⅝	30⅝	PhilPet	2.20	4.6	6	x958	34¼	32½	33⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	PladAvt	.20b	1.8	6	464	28⅝	26	27⅝	+1⅛
22⅝	16⅝	PlaNG	1.76	10.	5	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Plar	1	.4	7	77	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	34⅝	Plasty	2.24	5.5	7	264	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	21¼	Pioneer	1	4.6	7	1119	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	12½	PionEl	s.07e	2.1	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	PitnyB	1.76	4.6	6	269	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
35	22¼	PittsB	pf2.12	8.6		14	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Pittsn	1.20	6.1	17	576	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	PlanRc			23	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26½	12½	PlasIn	.16	.9	9	71	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
17	5½	Playboy	.12	1.5	24	79	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
74⅝	52⅝	Plessey	1.93e	2.9	12	4	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	17⅝	Pneumo		4.5	4	38	22¼	21⅝	22⅝	
34⅝	20¼	PopPd	.40	2.8	8	199	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
33½	19	Polaroid	1	5.1	21	483	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	9	19	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅝	PotTol	.80	3.4	33	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	PotNc	.80	6.7	6	11	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
14½	11	PortGE	1.74	14.	5	230	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16	16	PotG	pf2.60	15.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21¼	12½	PotMch	1.48	4.4	7	72	33	d32⅝	33	+ ½
45	35½	PotEl	pf2.44	5.6		100	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+1⅝
22⅝	16⅝	Premr	s .28	1.9	12	198	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
25⅝	14½	PreEg	.40c	2.4	4	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21	PrmrK	n2.40	9.6	9	448	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	17¼	PrimeC		18	845	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+1⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	PrimMd	.15e	.9	10	99	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
85¼	44⅝	PrtrCo	.80	3.7	13	33	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1⅛
16	8⅝	PrdRsh	.32	3.7	13	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	27	Proctr	1.40	5.1	11	3	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
15	13⅝	ProgPL	1.66	12.	7	2663	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
16	13⅝	PSCol	pf2.10	15.		48	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22⅝	18¼	PSInd	2.60	12.	6	593	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
85½	67⅝	PSIn	pf 9.40	14.		x6600	68	68	68	— ⅛
68	54⅝	PSIn	pf 8.04	16.		x280	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
16½	12⅝	PSvNH	2.12	15.	5	437	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19½	15⅝	PSNH	pf2.75	16.		x100	17	17	17	
20	15⅝	PSNH	pf2.81	17.	7	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	25	PSNH	pf4.55	17.		20	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	21¼	PSNH	pf3.75	16.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20	PSvNM	2.48	12.	5	439	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅝
29⅝	14½	PSvEG	2.44	12.	8	3445	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
11	9⅝	PSEG	pf1.40	14.	1		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32	26½	PSEG	pf4.30	15.		x50	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
37	31	PSEG	pf5.05	15.		x200	33½	33½	33½	+1½
105⅝	93	PSEG	pf11.44	14.		50	95	95	95	+ ½
16	13⅝	PSEG	pf2.17	15.		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	PSEG	pf2.43	15.		9	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
58	47	PSEG	pf7.70	15.		230	50	50	50	+1⅛
57	48⅝	PSEG	pf7.80	15.		x100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
55½	46	PSEG	pf7.52	16.		x10	48½	48½	48½	— ½
71⅝	59½	PSEG	pf9.62	16.		x700	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Publick			31	214	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Pueblo	.12	3.2	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PuSPL	1.76	13.	5	522	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
26½	16⅝	Purex	1.60	5.9	10	247	27½	27⅝	27⅝	
24	7⅝	PurInF	.80	4.6	9	145	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	23⅝	Purolt	s1.04	3.9	7	65	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	4½	Pyro			26	226	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
36⅝	31¼	QuakO	1.80	4.6	7	604	u39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19½	QuakSO	.80	2.4	9	269	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ½
30⅝	21⅝	Quaker	s .60	5.0	4	126	12⅝	11⅝	12	
10⅝	7	Questar			90	29	9	8⅝	9	
				R—R		—				
9⅝	5⅛	RBInd	.16	2.8	28	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	16¼	RCA	1.80	10.		4925	17⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
68¼	39¼	RCA	pf 4	9.1		25	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
24½	15½	RCA	pf 2.12	13.		130	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	22	RCA	pf 3.45	14.		9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
18	9⅛	RLC	.64	5.8	7	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	RTE	.40	5.7	6	3	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	RalsPur	.76	6.4	8	1220	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Ramad			8	214	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	Ramec	1.80a	8.3	14	133	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Raytbt	.60	4.9	10	31	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26¼	16⅝	Raymdl	1	5.9	6	21	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	Raytn	s 1.40	4.5	8	9215	32⅝	d30⅝	31	— ⅛
31⅝	17¼	ReadB	s .20	4.4	6	211	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+ ½
42	24¼	RdBat	pf2.13	8.4		11	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	RlRsl	1.01e	14.	7	54	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17½	3⅝	RecNtCo				265	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	9	Redman	.20	2.8	14	565	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	Reece				16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
65	35	RepWB	2.52	4.1	6	46	61	60⅝	61	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	ReichCh	.48	4.6	5	24	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	ReoAir	.10	3.0		1004	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	20	RepCo	.40	2.7	6	45	22	21½	22	— ⅛
39⅝	17⅝	RepFoS	1.20	3.5	9	38	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
41½	27	RepNY	1.40	3.9	6	20	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	21⅝	RepSt	.20	0.7	2	1461	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
45⅝	27½	RepTex	1.40b	5.1	6	276	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+ ⅛
18½	9⅝	RshCat	.32	2.6	5	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Revco	s .76	3.2	10	234	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Revere		8	237	13⅝	d12	12⅝		
27⅝	26⅝	Revlon	1.84	6.0	7	208	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Rexham	.40	3.9	7	19	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Rexnrd	1.08	4.1	6	56	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
51	40⅝	ReynIs	2.80	6.7	7	441	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	35⅝	ReynIs	pf4.10	11.		10	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
39⅝	19⅝	RepNY	2.40	12.		229	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14½	21⅝	RchVck	1.48	5.5	8	94	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅝	RiegelT	1.80	9.7	5	100	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ½
58⅝	30⅝	RioGrpn	1.20	3.5	5	226	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
39⅝	14	RioGr	pf .83	4.3		59	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	RitcA	s .80	2.1	10	48	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ½
29⅝	18⅝	Robshw	1.40	6.8	9	35	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Robtsn	s1.60	5.9	5	108	28	26⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	Rblnsn	.48	3.8	7	228	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15	10	Rochst	1.76b	14.	4	116	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29	18⅝	RochTl	2.04	8.1	7	33	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
43¼	23⅝	Rockwl	1.56	5.4	7	535	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	RohmHs			6	35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	Rohr	pf 3.13	13.		31	25⅝	25	25	—1
22½	12	Rollins	s .56	3.5	9	320	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	25½	RolmCp			22	216	33½	32½	33½	+1⅛
3	1⅝	Ronson			10	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	Roper	.90	8.3	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
30⅝	22	Rorer	.92	3.8	9	71	24

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅝	4⅝	AAV	.32	3.9	4	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅛	ABA	s		12	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	AIC Ph	.12b	3.4	9	4	3½	3½	3½	
2¼	⅞	ATI				7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
32	12¾	AZL			72	998	14½	13⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
14	6⅝	AZL pf	.48		4.4	19	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	AcmePr				10	2	2	2	
25	13⅝	AcmeU	.36		2.3	12	4	16	15⅝	-1⅛
5½	2⅛	Action				7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	7	Action	s .20b		2.5	10	42	8⅛	7⅞	8 — ¼
25¼	5⅞	AdmRs				97	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
28¾	17⅝	AdRusl	.14		7	15	14	20⅝	20¼	20⅝ + ⅛
45¼	20⅛	Adobe	.20		1.0	13	28	20½	20¼	20¼ + ⅛
3⅝	2	AegisCo				6	69	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
39⅛	35¼	AeroFlo	.75		1.9	6	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛ — ⅛
29½	9⅛	AerTrs	s			10	25	10	9⅝	9⅝
7¼	3¾	Aeronca				27	9	3	3⅝	3
14½	5⅝	AffilHos	.05e		4.7	24	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	AffilPb	.84		3.5	9	24¼	24¼	24¼	
17½	7⅝	AirExc	.20e		2.1	10	63	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ + ½
8⅝	4⅝	AlaskAir	.24		4.4	5	513	5½	5	5⅛ + ¼
6⅝	3½	AlbaW	.16e		1.3	9	22	4⅝	3⅝	3⅞ — ⅛
8½	5¼	AlmvSt	.20b		2.7	26	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
12⅝	4⅞	AlsheAir			1.7	24	4	5⅝	5	5 — ⅛
28⅝	20¼	Alphnt	.10		.4	16	503	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛ + ⅝
13⅝	7⅝	AltaHll	.35e		4.4	11	3	8	8	8 — ⅛
1⅛	½	Altec				7	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
6⅝	4½	Altec	pf			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15	Alcoa	pf3.75		14.	120	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
46	23⅝	Amdhl	.40		1.5	21	1167	26⅝	25¼	26⅝ + ⅛
18⅝	12	AmerAc	n.12		1.0	7	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝ — ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	AmBdR	.30		4.1	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
11⅝	10¼	AEnv	wt				312	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛ — ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Atlerst	n			2	11	7	6⅝	6⅝
14⅝	8	AMcas	.52		5.2	4	10	10	10	10 — ⅛
13⅝	8¼	AMcsB	.52		5.3	4	2	10	10	10 — ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	AmBrid				34	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
21⅞	10	AMotin	.32		1.4	9	94	16⅝	15¼	16¼ + ⅞
27⅝	41	AmPetr	3.20		8.4	8	4	57¼	57	57¼
17	8⅝	APrecs	3.32		2.8	6	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛ — ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Ampec	n				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ASciE	.28		7.4	28	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
17	10⅝	AmSeat	.20		1.5	4	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
23⅝	9⅝	AndJak				95	13	10⅝	11	11 +1¼
14⅝	7	Andrea	.40		5.5	14	53	11	9⅝	11 +1¼
25	12	AngloE	.27		2.8	4	76	12⅝	12	12⅝ + ⅝
20½	13	ApIOil					12	22	20⅝	20⅝ + ⅝
28½	7⅝	ArkBest					22	28	28	28 — ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Armtrn					3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ArrowA	.20		3.2	89	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛ + ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ArvMed				4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ + ⅛
8	4	Asamr	9.40		7	63	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ + ⅛
36⅝	16⅝	Astrex				10	11	12⅝	12½	12½ — ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AtlAnt	.08e		4.0	22	2	2⅝	2	2
5⅝	3⅝	Atlas	wt				2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9⅝	3⅝	Audiotr	.16		3.8	12	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
28⅝	26⅝	AutoSer	.80		2.7	13	11	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝ — ⅛
11⅝	7	AVEMC	.54		5.7	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ — ⅛
20⅝	15¼	Avondl	1.20b		7.4	15	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼ — ½
		B—B—B								
16½	15⅝	BDM	n .15e		.9	12	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2⅝	1⅛	BRT					3	1½	1½	1½
8	5½	BakerS	.52		4		4	5⅝	5½	5⅝
28⅝	21⅛	BanFd	4.76e				21.	17	22⅝	21⅝ 22⅝+ ⅝
11½	8⅝	BanSh						3	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅝	BkBiz	m1.80		10.	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ + ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Barco	.12		4.6	13	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ — ⅛
9	3⅝	BarnEn					2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	BaryRG				12	21	4⅝	4	4 — ⅛
22⅝	8	Baruch	.40		5.3	7	78	8½ d	7⅝	8⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Beard	n .08		1.0	18	67	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Belchr	n			5	47	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
4	1⅝	Bellran	.10		5.0		193	2	1⅞	2
24⅝	14	BnStsA	s.48		2.1	8	41	19	18⅝	19
24	14⅝	BnSt18	s.48		2.1	8	10	19	18⅝	19 — ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	BergEnt				10	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
34⅝	19⅝	BrgBr	s .48		1.9	12	31	25⅛	25	25⅛ — ⅛
5	4	BethCp				5	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛ + ⅛
27⅝	24⅝	BetzPr	.40		1.8	13	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝ — ⅛
19⅝	8½	BicPen	.60		7.0	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2⅝	1⅛	BlckInd					4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ + ⅛
14	8⅝	BlkEnr	.40		3.3	6	103	12	11⅞	12 — ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	BillCo	.60		10.	5	52	6	5⅝	5⅝ + ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	BirdM	1.20		7.6	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	BlcRd A				15	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝ + ⅛
8	3⅝	Blessing	.64		8.8	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ — ⅛
27⅝	8½	BlockE				13	36	9⅝	9	9⅝ + ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Blount	s .48		2.2	9	4	19	15	15 — ¼
25	8⅝	BobEv	s .24		2.0	23	1	14⅝	14	14
21¼	11⅝	BowVal	.15		1.2		47	12⅝	12¼	12¼ + ¼
7⅛	2⅝	Bowmor				39	54	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Bowne	s .30		2.1	7	6	14⅝	14¼	14¼ + ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	BradMt				12	153	7¼	6⅝	7¼
3⅛	⅝	Branch					1	1	1	1 — ⅛
.30	15⅝	Brasch	g1.60a			22	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
39¼	34	BrunE				2	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	Bruns	.94		4.8	7	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝ + ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	BroDrt	.20		3.6	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5½
35	25⅝	BrnFA	s .76		2.6	9	4	29¼	29⅝	29⅝ + ⅛
34⅝	26	BrnFb	s .76		2.6	9	322	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝ + ⅛
7	4⅝	Bscsh	n				19	6½ d	6⅛	6⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Buckh	pf				3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Buldex				19	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Bunnys					4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ + ⅛
28½	18⅝	BurnIn	.60		2.6	18	12	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝ + ½
		C—C—C								
7⅝	6⅛	CDI			5.4	4	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	CTB Pd	.95f		.9	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
22⅝	6⅝	CMI Cp	.05e		.6	9	82	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
26⅝	16	CRS s	.34		1.8	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
20⅝	13-16	CS Grp					10	⅝	⅝	⅝
9⅝	3⅝	CasCad	n			11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ + ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	CalPC	s 1		6.2	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ + ⅛
10⅝	7½	CalRE	.88		11.	9	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
23⅝	13⅝	Canoe	s .52		1.4	7	20	14⅝	14	14⅝ + ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	CmpR					8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
32⅝	18½	CdMor	g 1.75		13		25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
6⅝	2⅝	CapFd	.28		4.4	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ + ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Cardil	n			5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Carson	.07p		.9	6	181	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛ + ⅝
25⅝	15⅝	CaroEn	1.44		5.6	10	14	d25⅝	25⅝	25⅝ + ⅛
40½	32	CarPt	pf 5		14.		z150	35½	35½	35½
4⅝	1⅝	CarrsID	.09b		18.	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	CasAnn			7.1	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
25	20⅝	CasFd	1.92a		8.6		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝ — ⅛
6	3⅛	CelluCh				6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ — ⅛
24⅝	15	Centnel				19	5	15-16	15⅝	15-16+1-16
4	1⅝	Cecil	pf				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ — ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	CentSe	.55e		7.7		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19⅝	9⅝	ChryFo	.15e		1.1	5	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ + ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Cetec	.14		8.5	5	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11⅝	8⅝	ChadWi	.80		7.4	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3⅝	1⅝	ChmpH					67	2⅝	2	2⅝
23⅝	11	ChmpP	.72		5.5	7	7	13	12⅝	13 + ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	ChrtH A	.25		1.3	8	83	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝ + ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	ChrtM	s			13	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝ — ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ChrtM	pf.75		12.	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
22⅝	13⅝	ChrNV	1.60		11.	7	1	14½	14½	14½ — ⅛
25	18⅝	ChrNV	g				170	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ + ⅛
10⅝	7	Chilts	.20		2.9	8	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
17⅝	8	CircK	.74		8.4	5	84	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	CitNkN J	2		4.7	18	35	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝ — ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	CityGas	1		4.7	6	5	15	15	15 — ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	ClarkC	.25e		4.6	2	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ + ⅛
7	3⅝	ClevEl				1	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
14⅝	10	Clopay				3	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ + ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Coastal	.60		3.1	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
7⅝	3⅝	CobbTl					2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7⅝	3⅝	CocaCo	.40		6.6	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7⅝	3⅝	CmprTr					3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7⅝	3⅝	CmbEn					2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
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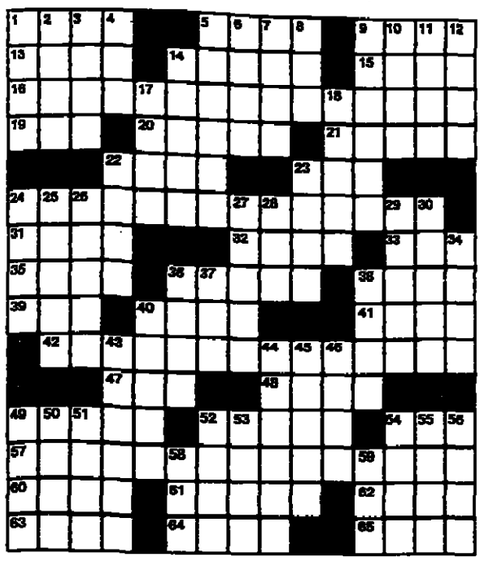
7⅝	3⅝	CmdWt					2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7⅝	3⅝	CmdWy

CROSSWORD — *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*



ACROSS

1 Campus org.
5 Biotite, e.g.
9 Kind of school
13 He made tents
14 Sellers
15 Silverdome sound
16 Book by Agatha Christie
19 Opp. of WSW
20 Sluggish
21 Feminine suffixes
22 The Kingston ——
23 Beverage for Robin Hood
24 Book by Victoria Holt
31 —— avis
32 Not on the rocks
33 Chitchat
35 Construction-work piece
36 Long-Legs or Warbucks
38 Graph or phone prefix
39 —— boss (casino employee)
40 Mediocre
41 Vexed
42 Book by Norah Lofts
47 Switch positions
48 Soothe
49 Jerk
52 Nome transportation
54 Footfaraw
57 Book by Taylor Caldwell
60 Features on some pitchers
61 Glove material
62 Hindu prince
63 Read the —— act
64 Adjective for a sou
65 Israeli statesman

DOWN

1 Kind of dancer or walker
2 "The ——," Peck vehicle
3 Counterweight
4 Dernier ——
5 Atmospheric phenomenon
6 Roman road
7 Ante in a "friendly" poker game
8 Dull suffix
9 For the time being
10 Rabble
11 Facility
12 D.D.E. or H.S.T.
14 "——in the Streets," 1960 film
17 Throwaways at the Trevi
18 Serf
22 Alexandra's husband, for one
23 Farther from the pin
24 —— up (catch)
25 Practice
26 Sister of Thalia
27 "Till the —— Time," 1945 song
28 Knight seen on TV
29 Israeli monetary unit
30 Nominated for office
34 "Whose ——?" (Sayers book)
36 Acts on
37 Botanist Gray
38 One of seven in Rome
40 Actress Berger
43 Most tender
44 —— la Société
45 Elbow
46 Actress Lanchester
49 Team follower
50 Siamese
51 Dynamics predecessor
52 Twist
53 Cousin of ogle
54 Melville captain
55 —— vu (paramnesia)
56 Algerian port
58 Loser to R.M.N.
59 Three, to Gina

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	14	57	8	46	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	−1	30	Fair
ALGIERS	13	55	6	43	Rain	MANILA	28	82	22	72	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	−1	30	−4	25	Foggy	MEXICO CITY	25	77	6	43	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	46	−3	26	Rain	MIAMI	26	79	15	59	Fair
ATHENS	12	54	6	43	Overcast	MILAN	1	34	−2	28	Foggy
AUCKLAND	24	75	20	68	Showers	MONTREAL	−2	28	−9	16	Fair
BANGKOK	30	86	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	−4	25	−13	9	Overcast
BEIRUT	17	63	5	41	Fair	MUNICH	−1	30	−7	19	Foggy
BELGRADE	2	36	−1	30	Snow	NAIROBI	26	79	11	52	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	−7	19	Foggy	NASSAU	24	75	18	64	Fair
BOSTON	2	36	−6	21	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	21	70	11	52	Overcast
BRUSSELS	4	39	−3	26	Foggy	NEW YORK	3	37	−2	28	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	0	32	0	32	Foggy	NICE	5	41	4	39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	−1	30	Snow	OSLO	−6	21	−7	19	Foggy
BUENOS AIRES	25	77	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	6	43	−2	28	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	68	12	54	Fair	PEKING	5	41	−2	28	Fair
CAPE TOWN	32	90	15	59	Fair	PRAGUE	1	34	−7	19	Foggy
CASABLANCA	16	61	9	48	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	3	37	−2	28	Rain
CHICAGO	−1	30	−6	21	Snow	RIO DE JANEIRO	33	91	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	−3	26	−7	19	Foggy	ROME	11	52	3	37	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	5	41	Fair	SALISBURY	27	81	15	59	Overcast
DAMASCUS	4	39	1	34	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	28	82	19	66	Overcast
DUBLIN	8	46	3	37	Showers	SEOUL	11	52	4	39	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	2	36	Overcast	SHANGHAI	9	48	6	43	Foggy
FLORENCE	10	50	0	32	Foggy	SINGAPORE	31	88	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	1	34	−7	19	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	−1	30	−11	12	Overcast
GENEVA	5	41	−1	30	Foggy	SYDNEY	30	86	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−2	28	−3	26	Cloudy	TAIPEI	22	72	13	55	Foggy
HONG KONG	22	72	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	15	59	11	52	Cloudy
HOUSTON	27	81	16	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	4	39	2	36	Snow
ISTANBUL	9	48	4	39	Foggy	TUNIS	16	61	1	34	Overcast
JERUSALEM	9	48	7	45	Cloudy	VENICE	−4	25	−1	30	Snow
LAS PALMAS	18	64	15	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	−3	26	N.A.		N.A.
LIMA	27	81	20	68	Cloudy						
LISBON	13	55	9	48	Cloudy	WARSAW	−1	30	−4	25	Foggy
LONDON	5	41	−5	23	Foggy	WASHINGTON	12	54	1	34	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	24	75	15	59	Fair	ZURICH	−2	28	−3	26	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 24, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
— (d) Bourbond SF 656.25
— (d) Conbor SF 721.00
— (d) Grabor SF 669.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 853.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund SF 77.72
— (d) Creapow Fund SF 6.65
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.63
— (w) Universal Growth Fund 8.918
— (w) Jersey Gilt Fund Ltd £ 73.8000

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $24.96
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.92
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $31.29

CREDIT SUISSE
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 256.00
— (d) Canasec SF 333.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 54.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 64.25
— (d) Eurerate-Valor SF 107.30
— (d) Usec SF 542.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 95.75
— (d) Pacific-Valor SF 45.75

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—+(d) Concentra DM 16.61*
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 59.43*

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
— (m) American Values Common $27.27
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. $360.50
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $34.89*
— (d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 8.25
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $89.44
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $29.77
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 25.77
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $14.53
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $19.75

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $61.40
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 19.92
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $10.43
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $11.53
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund 13.57
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $14.42
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $23.72

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
28-34 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $1,07.42
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $1,015*
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $1,0834
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $1,026*
— (w) Long Term $19.57*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kong
— (b) J.F. Japan Trust Y 2,020
— (b) J.F. South East Asia $ 34.44
— (b) J.F. Japan Technology Y 10,148
— (b) J.F. Pacific Sec.$(Acc) $4.99
— (b) J.F. Australia $6.75

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 404.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 263.00

PARISBAS - GROUP
— (d) Cortexa International $ 85.78*
— (w) OBLI-DM dm 1,041.11*
— (w) OBLIGESTION SF 84.00
— (w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1,001.80

RBC Investment Mgrs, PO Box 246, Guernsey
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Capital Fd $ 10.59*
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Income Fd $9.47
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fund $4.94

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr $34.47

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,439.00

SWISS BANK CORP
— (d) America-Valor SF 362.00
— (d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 102.77
— (d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 103.18
— (d) Florin Bond Selection Fl 102.95
— (d) Intervalor SF 49.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 493.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 187.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 58.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF 72.00

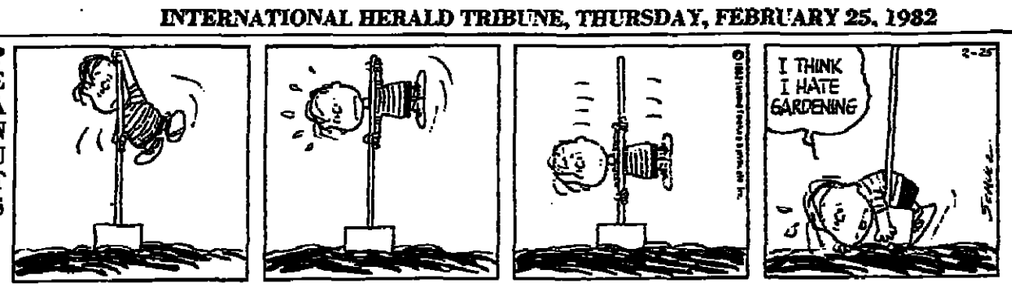
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 25.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 53.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 84.25
— (d) Globinvest SF 60.75
— (d) Japan-Invest SF 800.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 116.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 307.00
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est SF 181.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 34.45
— (d) Unirenta DM 14.97
— (d) Unirak DM 49.11

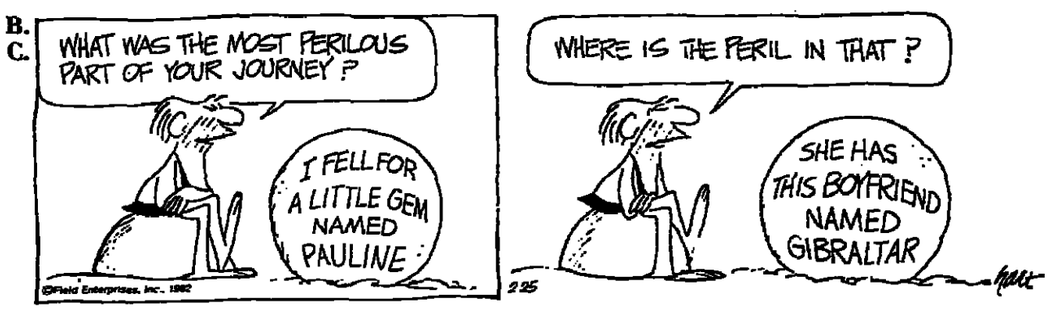
Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $12.09
(r) Arab Finance J.F. $ 879.24
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AETF) $7.94
(w) Bendishan - Issue Pr SF 104.08
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $19.20
(w) Citadel Fund $1.88
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2,357.91
(b) COMETE $ 851.46
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.55
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs $17.35
+(w) Currency Trust 107.00
(w) D.G.C. $ 50.43*
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 23.71
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 26.67
(d) Europe Obligations LF 2,041.00
(d) Energy Int. N.V. $ 28.81
(w) FIF-America $ 14.16
(w) FIF-Pacific $ 10.12
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 6,999.00
(w) Forbest Issue Pr SF 132.70
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 63.62
(d) Fonditalia $ 19.50
(d) Frank.-Trust Interzins DM 37.84
(d) Global Fund Ltd SF 2.34
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 5.74
(w) Housemann Hdgs. NV $ 560.74
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 97.25
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 127.99
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 11.79
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 208.94
(w) International Gold Fund $ 67.37
(d) I.O. Growth $ 10.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 8.75
(d) Investa DWS DM 30.11
(r) Invest Attentieuze $ 59.70
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. 97.90
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 96.10
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 99.95
(w) J.Rothschild Int Invs 'A' $ 13.90
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,379.08
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd $ 15.60
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd $ 44.83
(w) Leverage Cos. Hold $ 25.22
(w) Lutrund $ 57.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $ 13.60
(w) NAAT $ 8.82*
(w) Nipponn Fund $ 22.11
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 3.21*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 3.71*
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 91.72
(m) NEP F.I. $ 107.90
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 10.75
(d) Premec Shipstra S.A. $ 1.75
(b) Pleiades $ 892.06
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 38.79
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 1,373.00
(d) Renta Fund $ 67.68
(d) Rentinvest LF 930
(d) Safe Fund $ 3.01
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 8.89
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 71.80*
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 89.60
(w) State St. American $ 92.38
(d) Stocker 'A' $ 20.50
(d) Stocker 'B' $ 11.86
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Ses) $ 46.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 89.11
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 30.73
(d) UNICO Fund DM 57.80
(w) United Can Inv. Fund $ 3.40
(m) Winchester Overseas $ 8.63
(m) Winchester Diversified ** $26.49*
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 104.17
(w) Worldwide Special $ 2,869.79

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; * — Redemption price-Ex-Coupon; ** Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; Fl — Dutch Florins

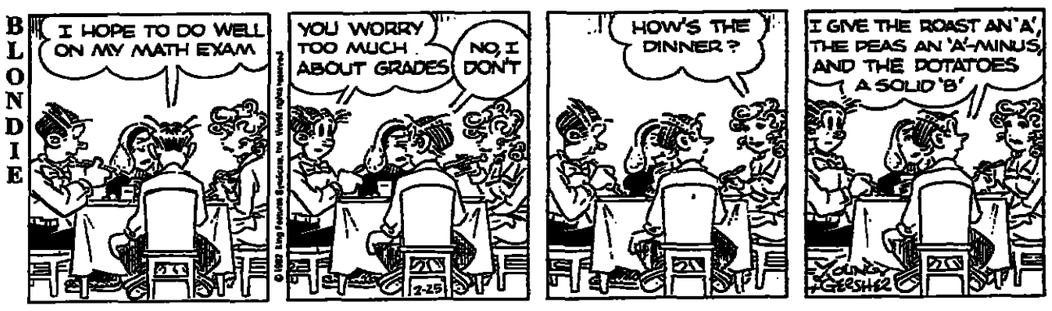
PEANUTS



B.C.

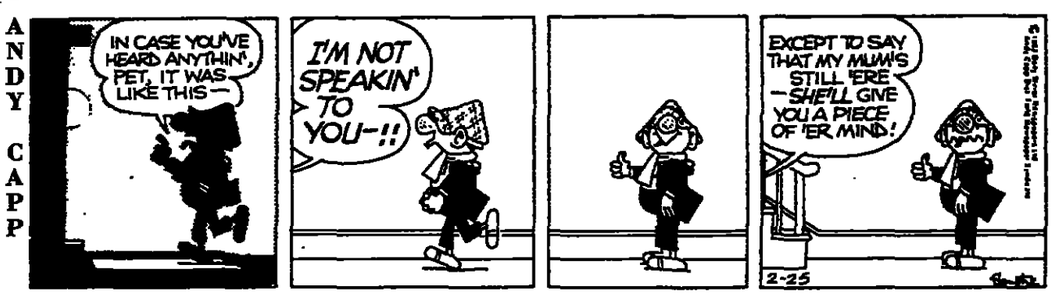


BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

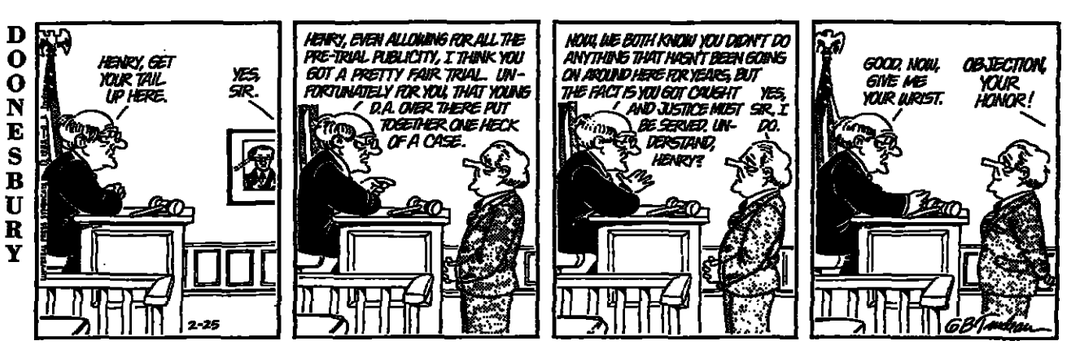
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INGOR

LARNS

SAURES

GLOUEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

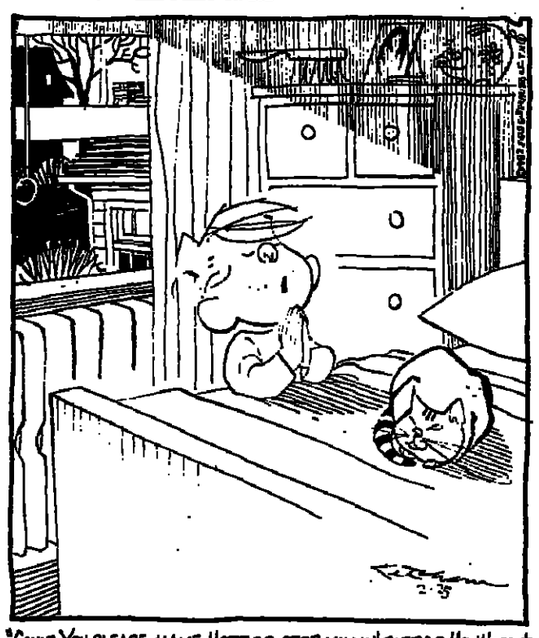
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EMBER PLAID NEGATE TANGLE
Answer: What he had to do every time she had an accident in the kitchen— EAT IT FOR DINNER

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



"COULD YOU PLEASE MAKE HOTDOG STOP KILLIN' BIRDS? MR. WILSON'S GETTIN' TIRED OF IT, I'M GETTIN' TIRED OF IT, AN' THE BIRDS ARE REALLY GETTIN' TIRED OF IT."

BOOKS

SPLIT IMAGES

By Elmore Leonard. 282 pp. $12.50
Arbor House, 300 East 44th St., New York 10017

Reviewed by Jack Sullivan

IN THE hard-boiled world of Elmore Leonard's new crime novel, people tend to smoke Camels, drink bourbon, talk obscenely, and live dangerously. The villains, especially the rich ones, are fiendishly resourceful; the police, who often act like hoodlums, are so easily corrupted that the detective investigating a Miami killing in the novel's opening quickly becomes his suspect's highly paid bodyguard.

The novel does, of course, feature an honest, *if somewhat cynical cop* as its hero. He is Bryan Hurd, a hard-working homicide detective from Detroit (similar to Raymond Cruz in Leonard's "City Primeval"), but hardly a glamorous one. When his girlfriend Angela points out that Miami criminals are a pretty classy bunch who procure prostitutes for yachts, Bryan says, "I was in Vice, but I never raided a yacht. I hung out mostly in public toilets."

In classic hardboiled fashion, "Split Images" depicts an irrational world of unpredictable violence. When Angela despairs that the only murder motive she can come up with is the suspect's irritation over the victim never remembering his name, Bryan recites a full page of grotesquely absurd recent murders. "To tell you the truth," he concludes, "Killing someone who doesn't remember your name makes more sense than most."

But Leonard goes further than a vague indictment of cruelty. Surprisingly — perhaps as a reaction to the United States' current gun mania — he explicitly indicts guns and those who are obsessed with them. The arch-villain, Robbie Daniels, is a connoisseur and ideologue of guns: "We're into guns, man. Everybody is, the good guys as well as the bad guys." Bryan, who never uses a gun in the novel, finds this speech "not exactly embarrassing but close to it." Angela accurately views Robbie as someone truly sinister, a "split image" of a cute playboy with a genuine killer lurking inside: "The one in there was dying to pull the trigger and the present world climate was inspiring him, bringing him out on stage."

What is most immediately attractive about "Split Images," however, is not its enlightened attitude toward violence but its brilliant deadpan humor (most of it too obscene to be quoted), which brings the hard-boiled crime story up to date. Here are the heroine's thoughts on turning 30: "It's not a major problem. I just have to get used to the idea. I know girls who panic and try to revert. They new-wave themselves over and look like clowns." And here are the musings of a middle-aged thug upon returning to the bar in his old neighborhood: "Everything's changed. I mean everything. Go over to the jukebox. They got on there The Mutants, the Walkie-Talkies . . . The Infections. For Christ sake . . . Look — picture of the broad over there on the wall." He pointed to a poster shot of David Bowie. 'You know who she is?' . . . They got *one* Frank Sinatra on there."

Leonard is an impressive writer: his ear for dialogue is as keen as ever; his composition is so compressed and symmetrical that some scenes could almost be excerpted as short stories. It is a measure of his artistry that he can move us from the tacky opulence of Miami to the gritty anxiety of recession-gripped Detroit in a single paragraph.

There is a wonderfully touching moment near the end when the hero, in the throes of a traumatic personal tragedy, seems on the verge of expressing straightforward human emotion in a straightforward way — but true to form, he quickly recovers and converts his pain into a sardonic joke, delivering the novel's superb last line. The hard-boiled sensibility triumphs after all.

THE PEKING TARGET

By Adam Hall. 280 pp. $13.50
Playboy Press, 1633 Broadway, New York 10019

THIS tenth installment in Adam Hall's celebrated saga of Quiller, a British espionage agent with a near-pathological addiction to danger, has Quiller pitted against a *mysterious* murder squad which manages three major assassinations in the novel's tense but surprisingly droll opening. "I don't think they're political, and I don't think they're Intelligence," insists Ferris, Quiller's *sardonic* boss, attempting to identify the killers: "They seem too efficient for a government agency." Actually, at least one assassination, that of the British foreign secretary, turns out to be extremely *inefficient: to the Korean* assassin, who was really gunning for the U.S. ambassador to China, all white faces with round eyes apparently look alike.

This quirky reversal of stereotypes is one of Hall's clever devices for making his inevitable espionage-novel clichés palatable and even believable. Despite its elaborate violence and Fu Manchu-like exotica (including a diabolical Oriental master-killer and a murderous boa constrictor). "The Peking Target" seems weirdly credible — indeed, as logical as the hidden Cold War motivations behind the seemingly random murders. For one thing, Quiller's own motives are grimly down to earth; he allows his superiors to send him on a suicidal mission to China because "who the hell, after all, wants to die in a pensioner's home with the veined hand limp on the plaid rug and a torn bingo ticket for an epitaph?"

In an effort to depict the eerie and intense isolation of an agent in the field, Hall radically dehumanizes his characters. "The executive is something like a leper," muses Quiller. "Nobody wants to go near him, because if the opposition can trap him and put him under that bright white light before he can get to his capsule he's liable to break and expose people and they won't know it until they switch on the ignition and come down in fragments."

The most novel of Hall's techniques for stripping away the humanity of his characters (in addition to the rather standard device of comparing them to predatory animals) is to reduce them to abstract patterns of violent action. "The pincer technique is terribly simple," we are told during a car chase scene, "better than the constrictor trick but very sticky, a study in red." Hall gives his chapters short compositional titles — "Shadows," "Dance," "Hunt," "March" — each a provocative little key to the design that the ensuing mayhem will take.

And the mayhem never stops. From beginning to end, "The Peking Target" has a white-hot, kinetic intensity. Yet, because Hall is so fascinated with the psychology of sustained trauma, the mental calculus of survival, the effect is paradoxically like a slow motion movie, one where "man-made time loses its rhythm and real time does the reckoning."

Occasionally these reckonings lapse into social or business jargon ("It had been a calculated reaction . . . bringing in the risk-benefit factor"), but Hall has the taste to keep this sort of thing to a minimum. Like his hero, he has a keen sense of self-preservation.

Jack Sullivan is the author of "Elegant Nightmares" and editor of the forthcoming "Lost Souls: A Collection of English Ghost Stories." He wrote these reviews for the Washington Post's Book World.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	M	A	R		S	A	L	A	D		A	M	E	N
C	E	D	E		P	I	E	C	E		S	A	V	E
H	E	A	S	K	E	D	W	H	A	T	S	N	E	W
S	T	R	O	L	L	E	D		D	R	I	E	S	T
			R	E	L	S		C	H	I	S			
P	A	S	T	I	S		T	H	E	A	T	E	R	S
A	L	I	E	N		B	R	E	A	D		R	O	C
W	I	L	D		M	O	I	S	T		R	A	G	A
E	B	A		H	O	O	K	S		P	E	T	E	R
D	I	S	P	E	R	S	E		S	A	V	O	R	Y
			A	N	A	T		T	A	R	E			
B	I	M	I	N	I		H	O	M	E	R	U	N	S
I	N	A	N	A	N	T	I	Q	U	E	S	H	O	P
D	O	I	T		E	N	D	U	E		A	L	Y	A
E	N	D	S		S	T	E	E	L		L	E	A	N

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

SOME of the most difficult problems for the bridge historian concern allocation of credit for conventions or improved treatments. We know that Eastley Blackwood and the late Theodore Lightner devised the ideas with which their names are associated. But B.J. Becker and Ken Lebensold did not and there has been argument about Stayman.

Matters of style are more difficult still. In the 1930s, for example, the bridge public accepted Culbertson's criteria for biddable suits: Q-J-x-x was the minimum, except perhaps for an opening in a minor. This was firmly rejected by S. Garton Churchill in a 1936 book that had almost as many significant ideas as it had purchasers. He and his co-author, the late Dr. Albert Ferguson, declared that any suit was biddable if the circumstances were appropriate.

A decade later this line of thought was developed independently by the players of the Baron System in England. They went further by insisting that a weak four-card suit must be bid in many situations and that failure to do so would deny such a holding. This thinking entered the mainstream of theory; as a result, most experts and teachers today hold that a response of one no-trump to one diamond denies a four-card major of any description.

The earliest deal in the literature of the game to illustrate this theme is shown in the diagram, and appeared in the Churchill-Ferguson book. It was played almost half a century ago in the Brooklyn Bridge Studio, with Churchill North and Travers LeGros as South.

Most modern South players would choose the one-spade response to one heart, but most Norths would raise spade immediately in some fashion. They would bid three spades or four spades, or cue-bid three clubs, or jump to four clubs as a splinter.

In the Churchill style, which he still espouses, a change of suit is forcing, so he bid two diamonds and probed further before settling in four spades. South was not happy, but he dutifully kept the bidding alive.

In spite of the weakness of the combined trump suit, four spades was the only makable game. Careful play was necessary, however, after the opening lead of the club king.

South ruffed in dummy and played hearts, *ruffing the third round with* the eight in his hand. West refused to overruff, and a trump was led. East won with the ace and persevered with clubs. South again ruffed in dummy and led a trump, retaining control. West could score his remaining trump winner when he pleased, but the defense could take only three tricks. If South had taken the club ace at any earlier point he would have failed in his game.

NORTH (D)
♠ J 10 9 3
♡ A K J 10 8 7
◇ A Q 8
♣ —

WEST
♠ K Q 7
♡ 4 2
◇ J 9
♣ K Q J 8 7 3

EAST
♠ A 6
♡ Q 9 5
◇ 10 5 4 3 2
♣ 8 5 2

SOUTH
♠ 8 5 4 2
♡ 6 3
◇ K 7 6
♣ A 10 9 4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♡	Pass	1♠	2♣
2◇	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♣	Pass	3◇	Pass
3♡	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
4♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Twixt Mandate and Membership: NCAA Walks Fine Line and Steps on Some Toes

SHAWNEE MISSION, Kan. — The National Collegiate Athletic Association, citing numerous violations, has placed the University of California-Los Angeles basketball program on two years' probation and has ordered the Bruins to return their second-place trophy from the 1980 national collegiate tournament.

— From The Los Angeles Times, Dec. 9, 1981

By Bill Shirley
Los Angeles Times Service

SHAWNEE MISSION, Kan. — Because the school penalized was a major institution of higher learning as well as a longtime basketball powerhouse, "Confidential Report No. 162 (86), Case No. 13" stirred more interest than usual. And it again focused widespread attention on the NCAA.

On some campuses, the NCAA is the most criticized organization this side of the IRS. What *is* the NCAA, and why do so many people say such mean things about it — and sue it — so often?

From its budget of $28 million, it spends more than $2,000 a day on lawsuits. Its headquarters in Shawnee Mission, Kan., fields more complaints than some city police departments, mostly from angry members on emotional issues.

Stimulative or Abusive

Depending on who you talk to, the 76-year-old NCAA is an effective, well-run organization that stimulates collegiate athletic competition or is guilty of unfairness, secrecy and other abuses of excessive power.

The criticism is inevitable. The NCAA's original purpose was to be a service organization but it has become, thanks to the demands of its members, a regulatory agency that frequently tells its members, "No." And most human beings, says its executive director, Walter Byers, don't like to hear that word.

One reason criticism is inevitable is its size. Another, says Charles Neinas, director of the College Football Association, is its rapid growth of the past 15 years and the diverse interests of its members. "Differences between members have become more apparent," Neinas says.

Frank Broyles, University of Arkansas athletic director, maintains "the NCAA has served its membership as well as expected under the circumstances. There is too much emphasis on athletics today, but the NCAA, by emphasizing academics, has helped to keep it down."

Some criticism stems from the organization's frequently being misunderstood, both internally and externally. "The public perceives the NCAA as this building," says David Cawood, its director of public relations, "but Walter Byers does not get up every morning and say we're going to investigate someone or make a new rule.

"Rather, the representatives of our 902 members determine who will be penalized and make the rules. Byers has no power to change a rule and the staff has no authority to submit legislation."

The NCAA staff of 90 handles day-to-day operations, conducts investigations through its enforcement arm, runs championships and implements rules and policies.

But because the NCAA does its policymaking through its various committees, members with complaints don't know who to yell at. So, says assistant executive director Tom Hansen, "they lash out at the headquarters." Says Cawood: "We expect the criticism; we're the bad guys."

The harshest criticism is of its enforcement program.

Said President Clark Ahlberg of Wichita State University, whose school last month was put on probation for three years: "A system of punishment that penalizes the innocent for the transgression of others cannot command the respect of reasonable men." Ahlberg's school leads the NCAA in the number of times penalized with six.

Enforcement stirs up so much emotion because, as Long Beach State's Stephen Horn puts it, "No kid who likes to swipe apples out of the grocer's display case welcomes seeing the cop on the beat."

But most school presidents, faculty representatives and athletic directors agree that some sort of enforcement is necessary. Remarked Boyd McWhorter, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference: "If we didn't have the NCAA, we'd have to create one."

'No kid who swipes apples out of the grocer's display case welcomes seeing the cop on the beat.'

In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt, disturbed by football injuries and deaths caused by gang-tackling and such mass formations as the flying wedge, summoned college athletic officials to the White House and asked them to reduce the violence.

In December of that year, 62 colleges and universities formed the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which in 1910 became the NCAA. In its early years it was only a rulesmaking body. It conducted its first national championship, in track and field, in 1921.

By the end of World War II, membership had grown to 210. As it increased, so did abuses in recruiting and in financial assistance to athletes. Cheating became so common by 1947 that the NCAA adopted five "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics." They covered amateurism, institutional responsibility, sound academic standards, financial aid to athletes and recruiting.

Jeff Coleman, retired business manager of athletics at Alabama, remembers the old days: "If an athlete needed a pair of shoes, he got $5 from an assistant coach and bought a pair." Today, that would be a violation.

By the late 1940s the membership was wrestling with another threat to its existence: television. A 1949 survey to determine the effects of live television on college football attendance resulted in members' voting overwhelmingly in 1952 to restrict live coverage.

Today the NCAA still has exclusive control of television, but its policy, adopted mainly to reduce the effect of live coverage on attendance and spread participation, is causing increasing friction between the major football powers and the rest of the membership.

Responding to abuses in recruiting and financial aid to athletes, problems created by TV and the proliferation of bowl games, NCAA members in 1952 voted to police themselves. But in 30 years about 250 schools have been put on probation — an embarrassing statistic that has fueled the idea that college athletics suffers from acute overemphasis and hypocrisy.

Cynics in the press box and presidents of penalized institutions are not the NCAA's only critics. In a recent court case, Miles W. Lord, a federal judge in Minneapolis, criticized the University of Minnesota's sports policy.

"Athletes are given little incentive to be scholars," he said, "and few persons care how the student athletes perform academically, including many of the athletes themselves. In my opinion, the notion of the student athlete is a charade." As Byers is fond of saying: "The NCAA was born in turmoil and has lived in crisis."

The NCAA was established on noble ideals. Part of the rationale:

"To initiate, stimulate and improve intercollegiate athletic programs for student-athletes and to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit. . . . Encourage its members to adopt eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, sportsmanship and amateurism. . . . Retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports."

The criticism and the long probation list indicate that not all members are committed to such premises.

The organization seems to fare better with its noncontroversial services. Most of them never publicized, they include promotion, counseling, research, marketing, travel and medical insurance programs, film and television production, distribution of statistics and the organization of 82 championships in various sports.

Dead Issue

Faced with duplicating these services if they bolted the NCAA television program, the 61 members of the College Football Association recently backed out of a tentative $180-million contract with NBC and stayed in the family.

"The NBC proposal is dead," said the CFA's Neinas. "The NCAA had indicated that institutions that sign on with NBC would place their entire athletic program in jeopardy. I think that had a major impact."

Indeed. As Dr. James Frank of Lincoln University, president of the NCAA, maintains: "Once you become a member of a voluntary organization, there are certain things you give up."

The New York Times/Terry Moore

On this rock: Mayor Hugh Guinn straight-facedly says his town is "a logical site" for a franchise.

In Casa Grande, Ariz. (Pop. 15,000), Dreams of NFL Glory

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. — Where most people see only sagebrush and jackrabbits, Cecil Kinser pictures a giant domed stadium, ringed by acres of parking lots and crowded to the rafters with tens of thousands of cheering professional football fans.

"This is the perfect location, all right," said Kinser, weaving his pickup truck among the rocks and cactus that surround this sun-scorched desert community of 15,000. "Land's cheap, and we're halfway between Phoenix and Tucson. And since we've got no traffic problems, you can make it home from the game in no time."

There really isn't much around Casa Grande except tumbleweed and dry riverbeds. But like a lot of people in Arizona these days, Kinser, who manages a local sheet metal-supply company, has an acute case of football fever. He came down with it last November when Gov. Bruce Babbitt appointed a committee to help Arizona to seek its first National Football League franchise.

The league says it has no plans to expand to new cities at least for two more years. Babbitt apparently believes that in football the way to victory is through a good offense. Besides, the league will be holding its annual meetings in Phoenix in March.

Whether Arizona will get a franchise, if and when one is offered, remains uncertain. But as long as the subject has been raised, there are already politicians in Tucson and other Arizona cities arguing that if the state gets a team, any new stadium ought to be in Casa Grande, rather than in Phoenix.

Not everyone agrees. Indeed, a group of wealthy Phoenix backers is talking up a giant sports complex, including a stadium, that would be build in the dry bed of the Salt River, just outside the capital.

But the fact that Casa Grande has even been mentioned as a possible site has inspired an expectant mood among local business people and boosters here, some of whom are now yearning for a pro-football stadium the same way other small towns a century ago looked to the coming of the railroad. It would not only bring trade and commerce and tourists; it would put Casa Grande on the map.

Said Hugh Guinn, a local dentist, Casa Grande's mayor since 1977 and a member of the governor's 22-member football committee: "If Arizona gets the team, and if they decide to build a new stadium, Casa Grande is a logical site. The city's biggest asset is its location."

Casa Grande is along Interstate 10, the highway that links Phoenix, 52 miles northwest, with Tucson, 67 miles southeast. An agricultural community, raising cotton and cattle, the city boomed briefly in the mid-1970s as a result of copper mining in the nearby desert.

But copper went into a slump, and some of the mines closed. Like other small communities too dependent on a single resource, the city has been trying ever since to diversify its economic base.

There has been some success. Frito-Lay, the potato chip manufacturer, is building a new plant here. So is Ross Laboratories, which makes baby formula.

But it is football that has caught the town's imagination. When Rep. Morris K. Udall appeared on a live radio talk show here last month, several questioners wanted to know what the Tucson Democrat could do to help this town get the football franchise.

Meanwhile, officials in other small nearby towns have been talking up the stadium project.

"It's not so far-fetched," said Bill Little, the city manager in Eloy, a town of 6,000. "Where I grew up in Southern California, it used to be all tomato farms. Today there are freeways and development and shoping malls. It can happen here too."

And Kinser is trying to get the state to buy a plan he has for financing a new stadium by raising money at $10 a shot from small contributors.

"With 100,000 people, that's $1 million a month," said Kinser, a charter member of the Casa Grande Boosters Club.

Since it would take years to build a new facility, however, it is clear that if the state gets a franchise the team will have to start out in an existing stadium. Among other things, the governor's committee was asked to study ways to use the 70,000-seat Arizona State University stadium, just outside Phoenix.

So far the university has opposed such a plan, in part out of concern that a pro team would cut into the athletic department's revenues and attendance. State legislators say they are considering expanded financial aid to the university in return for use of the facility.

Reorchestrated Yankees See Some Wrongs in Rites of Spring

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.— George M. Steinbrenner III's remedial school for Yankees in Disgrace is in session here.

Has been for about two weeks. Will be for another six.

When last seen, the New York Yankees were stinking out the World Series, losing the last four games to the Dodgers in a hail of popped-up bunts, errors, base-running boners and managerial mistakes.

A disgrace to New York, said Steinbrenner, who vowed that his wealthy waywards would reform.

This is their penance — eight all-expenses-paid weeks in Florida.

There's more bunting in Fort Lauderdale this spring than at a national political campaign. The symbol of this Yankee spring is Phil Rizzuto, summoned out of retirement by Steinbrenner to be professor emeritus of the dead-mackerel sacrifice.

Anyone seeking omens should note that, as overseer Steinbrenner stood beside the hallowed bunting cage last week, Rizzuto's hand was struck and broken by a pitch.

". . . I was showing a little extra hustle, trying to make points with the boss," Rizzuto explained to reporters the day it happened.

"My whole spring is ruined," laments Rizzuto, the hand now in a cast. Occasionally, the TV ham embellishes his tale by adding, "I broke it in an elevator." The elevator joke — referring to Steinbrenner's 1981 World Series mishap — plays well with the Yankees.

Boss Steinbrenner pays a nice wage, but his experiment with the longest spring training in years — anywhere from 10 days to three weeks more than the average veteran would expect — doesn't please the veterans.

"It's too long. We're here much too early," said Dave Winfield. "Man, we've got to play almost 200 games [counting spring training and exhibitions]. An every-day player doesn't need the extra wear and tear. The old way, with six weeks, was too much for me."

Self-Appraisal

Said Willie Randolph: "It doesn't take Willie Randolph eight weeks to get in shape."

"I thought we'd do something different instead of just doing the same old things longer," said veteran Rudy May, who arrived Feb. 8.

"Yeah?" rejoined Goose Gossage. "Well, what else is there?"

"This could slow us down in September and October," fretted Graig Nettles, who has just become the third captain in Yankee history, following Lou Gehrig and Thurman Munson.

"Nobody knows yet if we'll have more injuries than normal, or less. But we could fall into bad habits from boredom.

"The only good thing is that we might get off to a good start. . . . I just hope this doesn't backfire."

The Yankees may need extra time together because, for defending league champions, they have been drastically rearranged since last October.

Instead of the power-hitting team of 1981, which was second in baseball in home runs (100), but an atrocious 11th in the American League in runs scored, the Yankees — by Steinbrenner edict — will now be a speed and place-hitting club like Billy Martin's Bronx bandits of '76.

Seldom has a lineup promised more bizarre chemistry than the new Yankees, now that Reggie Jackson has been replaced in right field by Ken Griffey and Dave Collins is scheduled to play extensively at first base ahead of Dave Revering.

Last year, in 756 at-bats in Cincinnati, Griffey and Collins combined for only five homers. Equally unfrightening were their respective stolen base totals of 12 and 26.

Left-handed designated hitter Oscar Gamble is now the most serious home-run threat (per at-bat) on the team. It is true that five potential regulars — Griffey, Collins, Winfield, Randolph and Jerry Mumphrey — are all swift in a foot race. But none has won a stolen base title.

In their long, idle hours here, the Yankees ponder. One of their devil's workshop conclusions is that they work more days a year for Steinbrenner than they ever realized.

As one veteran points out, a Yankee now works a full six weeks more in a year to earn his salary than many 9-to-5ers.

Of course, the average Yankee also earns nearly $400,000.

The Yankees had 103 days off between the end of the Series and the opening of camp. So a Yankee now works about 260 consecutive days in a year; an office worker with a month off and two weeks' sick leave would put in about 225 days.

Of course, the Yankees aren't exactly in the salt mines here, although their nearly three-hour workouts in mid-February are unheard of by baseball standards.

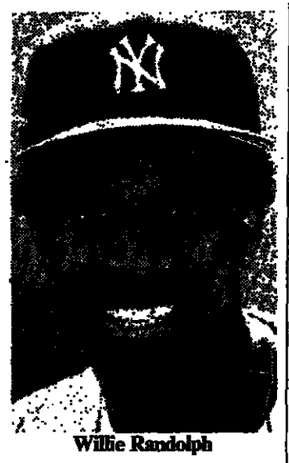
Naturally, Yankee ingenuity is on display.

All players split their time equally among three fields, one of which is out of sight of the manager's seat in the dugout.

A recent spot inspection of this field — on a morning when Steinbrenner was out of camp — revealed 11 veterans sitting or lying in the shade talking and one rookie hitting nonchalantly against a pitching machine.

While George is away, the millionaires will play.

You can lead a Yankee to Florida, but you can't make him bunt.



Willie Randolph

Westphal, Knicks Reach Agreement

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Paul Westphal and the New York Knicks have agreed to terms for the rest of the National Basketball Association season, but will have to wait for the Seattle SuperSonics to decide whether to let the agreement stand.

Free agent Westphal, a five-time all-star guard who played out his option with Seattle last season, signed an offer sheet late Tuesday that would pay him an estimated $150,000 for the remainder of the season. Westphal has been sidelined for a year and a half with a fight-foot stress fracture, but passed a physical exam Tuesday.

The deal depends on whether the Sonics exercise their within-5-days right to match the Knicks' offer. If they do, Westphal, 31, will resume his career with Seattle.

Paul Westphal

East Germans Win Combined

From Agency Dispatches

OSLO — East Germany stopped Norway's run of gold medals at the World Nordic Ski Championships Wednesday by winning the Nordic combined team event. In a close duel, Finland took the silver and Norway the bronze.

Earlier Wednesday, the Norwegian women's team had won the 4-x-5-kilometer cross-country relay for its country's fifth gold medal. The Soviet Union was second and East Germany third.

The Nordic combined team event, in the world championships for the first time, gave East Germany its first gold. The winners had a strong lead after Tuesday's jumping and held it in Wednesday's 30-kilometer cross-country, winning in 1 hour, 31 minutes, 38.8 seconds.

The race for second was the 1982 championship's closest. Anchor men Jorma Etelalahti of Finland and Tom Sandberg of Norway crossed the line together; both teams received *1:36.00.4* timings, but the judges gave the Finns the verdict.

In the women's relay, double gold-medalist Berit Aunli skied the third leg for Norway and opened up a lead of nine seconds. In the final lap, Brit Pettersen, 20, ran away from 39-year-old Galina Kulakova of the Soviet Union.

With eight events completed, Norway has won five golds and Austria, Sweden and East Germany one each. The championships end Sunday

WOMEN'S 5-KILOMETER RELAY

1. Norway (Anette Boe, Inger Helene Nybraten, Berit Aunli, Brit Pettersen) 1 hour, 2:15.9 minutes.
2. Soviet Union (Lubov Ljodova, Lubov Zobolokskaya, Raisa Smetanina, Galina Kulakova) 1:02:29.6.
3. East Germany (Petra Solter, Carola Anding, Veronika Hesse, Barbara Petzold), 1:02:57.3.
4. Finland (Marjo-Liisa Hamalainen, Helena Takalo, Pirkko Maatta, Hilkka Riihivuori), 1:03:08.4.
5. Czechoslovakia (Anna Paslarova, Dagmar Svubova, Gabriela Svobodova, Kvetoslava Jarlova) 1:03:34.9.
6. Sweden (Marie Johansson, Maria Thelin, Karin Lamberg, Lena Carlzon-Lundbeck) 1:04:35.6.

MEN'S COMBINED CROSS-COUNTRY/FINAL

1. East Germany, 1 hour, 31:38.8 seconds/(1,295.92 points).
2. Finland, 1:36:00.4/(1,242.60).
3. Norway, 1:36:00.4/(1,242.60).
4. West Germany, 1:39:22.7/(1,201.14).
5. Soviet Union, 1:40:21.5/(1,291.36).
6. Switzerland, 1:46:05.9/(1,122.50).
7. United States, 1:48:52.6/(1,089.16).
8. Japan, 1:49:34.0/(1,080.88).

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	47	14	6	298	190	88
Philadelphia	31	24	5	241	235	67
NY Rangers	28	22	10	222	230	66
Pittsburgh	23	29	18	231	265	54
Washington	18	34	9	224	257	45
Adams Division						
Montreal	35	12	14	284	177	84
Boston	34	19	8	244	209	76
Buffalo	33	19	10	223	188	76
Quebec	29	23	11	226	261	69
Hartford	16	38	14	223	314	46
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Minnesota	25	19	13	246	226	63
St. Louis	26	30	5	243	240	57
Chicago	22	30	10	262	283	54
Winnipeg	20	27	12	224	264	52
Toronto	17	31	15	243	280	49
Detroit	15	32	12	219	268	42
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	39	13	11	341	243	89
Vancouver	23	26	13	277	276	59
Calgary	22	26	15	247	266	59
Los Angeles	16	31	13	236	284	45
Colorado	13	39	11	193	284	37

Tuesday's Results

Quebec 4, Montreal 3 (P. Stastny (37), Hunter (17), Aubry (7), Cloutier (25); Tremblay (25), Napier (29), Nilan (7)).

N.Y. Islanders 5, Chicago 1 (Tonelli (29), Bossy (45), Trottier 2 (42), Carroll (4); Secord (39)).

St. Louis 3, Toronto 2 (Babych (14), Mullen 2 (15); Salming (12), Valve (39)).

Detroit 4, Colorado 3 (Oprednick (25), Nedomansky (8), Larson (17), Blaisdell 2 (20), Nolan (10); Quenneville (5), Maxwell (4), Foster (10)).

Calgary 2, Vancouver 2 (McDonald (25), Peplinski (27); Gradin (28), Lynd (5)).

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
NEW YORK—Signed Paul Westphal, guard, to an offer sheet.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CHICAGO—Named Pat McCaskey director of public relations.
CLEVELAND—Signed Dave Lentz, center, and Nelson Belden, running back.
COLLEGE
ARMY—Football staff named Mike Pariseau offensive backfield coach and Charlie Toaffe offensive coordinator.
MARYLAND—Named Dick Parlee assistant football coach.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Philadelphia	40	14	.741	—
Boston	37	15	.712	2
New Jersey	27	28	.491	13½
Washington	25	28	.472	14½
New York	25	31	.446	16
Central Division				
Milwaukee	39	15	.722	—
Atlanta	24	28	.462	14
Detroit	24	30	.444	15
Indiana	24	31	.436	15½
Chicago	20	34	.370	19
Cleveland	12	41	.226	26½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	35	18	.660	—
Houston	30	24	.556	5½
Denver	28	26	.519	7½
Utah	19	35	.352	16½
Dallas	18	36	.333	17½
Kansas City	18	37	.327	18
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	38	17	.691	—
Seattle	26	18	.467	1½
Golden State	29	24	.547	8
Phoenix	28	24	.538	8½
Portland	28	25	.528	9
San Diego	15	40	.273	23

Tuesday's Results

New York 113, Milwaukee 110 (Newlin 22, Cox 21; Mo. Johnson 22, Mariaritel 18).
Atlanta 103, Kansas City 94 (E. Johnson 27, Drew 24; R. Johnson 28, King 13).
Utah 113, Washington 106 (Dantley 39, Griffith 24, Johnson 27, Ballard, Mahorn 19).
San Antonio 143, Golden State 123 (Gervin 35, Mitchell 24; Free 25, Short 23).
Chicago 123, Portland 122 (Theus 28, Gilmore 24; Thompson 23, Paxson 20).
Houston 105, Dallas 95 (Malone 34, Hayes 28; Vincent 23, Davis 15).
Los Angeles 148, Denver 129 (Wilkes 31, Abdul-Jabbar 17; Gondrezick 19, Vandeweghe, Issel 18).
Philadelphia 115, San Diego 101 (Erving 34, B. Jones 15; Chambers, Whitehead 20, Willey 15).

College Basketball

SELECTED TUESDAY RESULTS

EAST
Holy Cross 80, Massachusetts 62
Long Island U. 78, Northeastern 69
Penn 66, Princeton 43
Rhode Island 91, Brown 63
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Art Buchwald

Uncle Tom's Cabinet

WASHINGTON — The hardest thing for the Reagan administration to find is a "qualified" black person to appoint to an important position in the government. By "qualified," we mean somebody who is against busing, job-training programs, welfare, food stamps, government-subsidized housing, as well as equal-opportunity litigation.

Buchwald

But when the administration finds a black who's willing to buy the whole conservative package, he's welcomed into the government with open arms.

I don't want to brag, but I know one, and if all goes well he could become a rising star in the Republican Party.

His name is Thomas Jefferson III, and I ran into him in Brooks Brothers where he was being fitted for a suit.

* * *

"How goes the civil rights battle?" I asked.

"I'm not into civil rights any more," Thomas told me. "Here's my new business." He handed me a card.

It read, "Thomas Jefferson III, Chairman, Black Citizens for the B-1 Bomber."

"That's a heavy title," I said. "What do you do?"

"Anything they ask me to."

"Who do you mean by they?"

"The Republican Party."

"I thought you were a Democrat."

"I used to be until I decided there was no future in it. There are too many blacks in the Democratic Party, and there's no opportunity there. But if you're a black Republican you can write your own ticket. There are so few of us that when they find one, they can't do enough for you."

"Such as?"

"Well I'm particularly in demand for Republican fund-raisers. Not only don't I have to pay $1,000 for dinner, but they always sit me on the dais. When I was a Democrat, I was lucky to get a seat near the kitchen door. You know when they introduce the head table and the master of ceremonies asks everyone to hold their applause? Well when they introduce me the audience can't contain themselves, and they start clapping right away. I get standing ovations for just taking a bow."

"That must be a great ego trip."

* * *

"You can't imagine how many people want to take me to lunch at the Metropolitan and University clubs. I turn down nine invitations for every one I accept. All my host has to say is 'This is Thomas Jefferson III — he's black,' and you'd think I was Robert Redford. I even get to play golf at the best country clubs. When I was a Democrat I had to wait hours to tee off at a public course."

"I can see you in demand as a guest," I said. "But how do you make a living?"

"Speaking at business meetings. You can't imagine how many corporations are desperate for a black speaker to fill out their program."

"What do you tell them?"

"The same old thing the white speakers do. I attack big government, welfare cheats, social programs, and regulations that are stifling business. The only difference is when a black person says it they like it twice as much.

"When I was a Democrat, nobody asked me to speak. They were looking for a Jesse Jackson, or an Andy Young, or a Julian Bond or a Benjamin Hooks, and the Democrats always expected them to speak for nothing. But Republicans know if they want a black speaker they have to pay for him."

* * *

"You're on to something, Tom," I said in admiration. "You found out, as a black, where the money is."

"I'm just killing time until I get the right government appointment. They're going to have to come to me soon because they've used up every black conservative they've got."

"I wonder why more blacks don't try to get on the Republican gravy train?"

"I hope they don't. If too many blacks join the party, the novelty will wear off and the Republicans won't treat us any better than the Democrats."

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A Saudi's Swiss Chalet

Prince Fahd's 27-Bedroom Pied-à-Terre Fans Land Fuss

By Hanns Neuerbourg
The Associated Press

GENEVA — The style is neo-Renaissance with marble columns, gilded ironwork and the latest in anti-terrorist extras — bulletproof windows.

It is the nearly finished 27-bedroom pied-à-terre of Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

With a reported price tag of $21.1 million, it is the latest, most sumptuous and possibly the last of the royal residences to be built in Switzerland.

Public pressure is building to close legal loopholes that have allowed foreigners to purchase large amounts of land.

A suggestion of that sentiment emerged two years ago when officials in the luxurious resort of Gstaad voted 2-1 against authorizing the sale of a $1.1-million chalet to an important Saudi official. The deal fell through even though the Saudis promised to donate $200,000 to the municipal treasury if the plan was approved.

800,000-Piece Mosaic

Fahd's property rises on a 4.2-acre plot next to a grain field on the city's outskirts. The construction site has been off limits to outsiders since a local newspaper published photographs of the interior and said the luxury recalled that of Louis XIV's chateau at Versailles. Another newspaper compared the premises to a "fairy-tale castle."

Insiders dismiss such labels as exaggerated, but concede that some trimmings would be difficult to match, notably the indoor swimming pool with a tesselated floor of 800,000 pieces of mosaic, including 40,000 of gold.

The roof of the two-story residence is lined with a rail supported by 1,200 balusters. The marble-covered facade is almost 55 yards long and a large terrace offers a view of Lake Geneva and a mountain range beyond it. There is an underground parking lot for 50 cars and a shelter designed — in keeping with Swiss civil defense legislation — to provide a chance of survival, even in a nuclear war.

There is no word about how often the prince plans to stay at the place, but the royal sojourns seldom exceed four or five weeks a year. That is about the total period King Khaled of Saudi Arabia spends at his lakeside residence, which is so modest that it does not even show on tourist folders inviting sightseers to a "cruise of the castles."

Most cameras on that tour focus on the fortress-like 14th-century Chateau de Bellerive, permanent residence of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who holds an Iranian passport and is a two-time losing candidate for United Nations secretary-general.

One real estate dealer created a stir when he asserted that he had received no royal remuneration for his services in connection with the purchase of Khaled's palace. He obtained a court order seizing two Saudi bank accounts in Geneva. The matter was settled out of court.

Adjacent to Khaled's is the home of the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan, who is reported to have spent at least $11.1 million renovating the building since buying it in 1970.

Look of a Ruin

Other royal residents in the region include Crown Prince Vittorio Emmanuele of Italy, whose villa built with unhewn rocks looks like a ruin, and the deposed ruler of independent, oil-rich Qatar, Sheikh Ahmed, who fancies his falcons at an estate just across the lake.

Another neighbor is Michael, the deposed king of Romania, who became a Swiss exile almost three decades ago and earns his living with a U.S. brokerage firm in Geneva.

Also overlooking the lake is the Prangins manor of Prince Louis Napoleon, the head of the house of Bonaparte.

Non-royal heads of state with large Swiss properties include President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire whose residence near Lausanne is surrounded by a wall more than two miles long.

What makes the Geneva region so attractive to royalty and heads of state? Robert Vieux, state chief of protocol, cites a range of factors, among them Geneva's cosmopolitan, multilingual tradition. But he says above all it is the chance to live a discreet life.

"The Genevese have an absolute respect of privacy that goes so far that almost nobody invites anyone else to his home. I remember the days when Emperor Haile Selassie [of Ethiopia] took a walk along the lake with hardly anyone taking notice. Or President [Habib] Bourguiba [of Tunisia] sitting on a bank in a public park. Where else can you find this?"

Secondary Homes

Only a few titled foreigners chose secondary homes in German-speaking areas of Switzerland. The late shah of Iran's supersized St. Moritz chalet is impounded pending a decision of a claim filed by the revolutionary regime that toppled him.

A permanent resident in that region is Zita, the 89-year-old former empress of Austria, who lives in two simply furnished rooms of a Roman Catholic home for the aged. She pays $684 per month for room and board.

Prince Fahd

Prince Fahd's mansion: Gold mosaic in the swimming pool and anti-terrorist extras.

PEOPLE: *Yourcenar Is Elected To U.S. Arts Academy*

Novelist **Marguerite Yourcenar**, the first woman elected to the Académie Française, is among 14 new members elected to the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. The 78-year-old Belgian-born writer, who lives in Northeast Harbor, Maine, was one of seven naturalized U.S. citizens among those honored by the nation's 250-member honor society for the arts. She was elected the the 346-year-old French Academy last year. Her best known novel is "Memoirs of Hadrian." Others named to the Academy, which was chartered by Congress nearly 80 years ago, were: **Will Barnet**, painter and graphics artist and teacher of painting, of New York; **Ilya Bolotowsky**, Russian-born pioneer of abstract painting in the United States, who died last November; **R.B. Kitaj**, painter and printmaker, a native of Ohio who lives in London; **Philip Pearlstein**, pioneer of the photorealist school of painting, of New York; **Cesar Pelli**, Argentine-born architect and dean of the School of Architecture at Yale University, of New Haven, Conn.; **Minoru Yamasaki**, architect best known for the World Trade Center in New York, of Troy, Mich.; **Stanley Elkin**, novelist best known for "The Living End," of St. Louis; **Shirley Hazzard**, Australian-born novelist best known for "The Transit of Venus," of New York; **Edward Hoagland**, novelist and essayist best known for a nonfiction work, "African Calliope," of New York; **R.W.B. Lewis**, critic and biographer best known for "Edith Wharton: A Biography" and winner of the Pulitzer Prize in 1958, of New Haven, Conn.; **Czeslaw Milosz**, Lithuanian-born Polish poet who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1980, of Cambridge, Mass.; **Chou Wen-Chung**, Chinese-born composer whose music blends elements of the East and West, of New York; and **Mario Davidovsky**, Argentine-born composer who incorporates recorded electronic sounds in his music and winner of the Pulitzer Prize in 1971, of New York. . . . **Alva Myrdal**, 80, of Sweden, a veteran advocate of disarmament, peace work and women's rights, was awarded an honorary "Norwegian people's peace prize" in Oslo. She received a check for 375,000 kroner (about $62,500) and said she will use the money to continue her pacifist information work.

* * *

Henry Kissinger has lost seven pounds since his open-heart surgery, but his doctors say he will be kept on a special diet in order to prevent heart and blood-vessel disease. The 58-year-old former secretary of state was discharged from Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, where he underwent triple-bypass surgery two weeks ago. Kissinger will continue his recovery at a cardiac rehabilitation center in New York. He will remain on a modest-salt diet low in cholesterol and fat. He is scheduled to begin an exercise program within six weeks, involving mostly walking at first.

* * *

A grade-school gym teacher who flipped her pancake three times and crossed the finish line ahead of a pack of apron-clad women in the annual pancake race has returned an international trophy of sorts to Liberal, Kan. **Barbara McCaffrey**, 23, finished the course in 65.3 seconds, two-tenths of a second faster than **Rosemary Ludgate** had run a similar course in Olney, England, earlier in the day. Women in the two towns compete in the International Pancake Race on Shrove Tuesday each year and McCaffrey's victory means a skillet called the Transatlantic Pancake Trophy will come back to Liberal. It was the first pancake race for McCaffrey. Ludgate, a 24-year-old store manager, won her third straight race in Olney, where the event dates back to 1445. The competition with the Kansas women started in 1950, and the Americans increased their edge to 19-13 with Tuesday's victory.

* * *

In Milan, a 21-year-old Italian singer made her debut at La Scala opera house as a replacement for the Spanish soprano **Montserrat Caballé** and triumphed Tuesday night in the title role of Donizetti's "Anna Bolena." **Cecilia Gasdia's** second-night performance drew tumultuous applause and overwhelmed the critics. "A star is born," raved the Milan daily Corriere della Sera. Her singing went down much better with La Scala's demanding audience than the veteran Spanish star's opening performance Sunday. Caballé flew home on Monday, citing family reasons, after a mixed reception from both audience and critics. La Scala officials denied the Spanish soprano had decided to cut short her engagement with the Milan theater because of a dispute which affected her singing.

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